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TOPICS OF THE DAY



INTENTIONS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A DEAF EAR will be turned by the Progressives to the siren calls of the Republican party; they will immediately launch a campaign in every State to gain control of Congress by the election of Progressive representatives in 1914; they will establish a general national headquarters in New York, with a publicity branch in Washington; and they still look to Colonel Roosevelt for leadership, and regard him as their Presidential candidate for 1916. These are some of the facts brought to light by the national conference of Progressive leaders in Chicago last week—a gathering whose spirit may perhaps be inferred from the exclamation of an evangelist present: "This is not politics; it is religion."

To many skeptics outside the Progressive fold, however, the Chicago conference appears to be not only politics, but politics animated and controlled by the personal ambitions of one very human being. "The battle at Chicago last June was not fought for an issue or a principle, but for a man," declares the *New York World* (Dem.), and this later gathering in the same place is "for the eminently practical purpose of seizing the machinery of the Republican party." And the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that what seems to be "heroic fanaticism" is in reality "Mr. Roosevelt's plan for keeping his followers in shape to seize the Republican machinery whenever and wherever a chance is presented." Not so specific is the charge of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which concedes that a popular vote of some four millions affords the Progressives excuse for taking themselves seriously, but complains that "they are standing for everything in general and nothing in particular." "No personally conducted party has ever lasted very long or has ever inspired the confidence of the American people," remarks the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.). If the Progressives were really progressive, argues the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.), they would take an advanced stand against the enormous cost of militarism, "the chief cause of industrial unrest, acute poverty, and crime in the civilized world to-day." Continuing its arraignment the *Boston paper* says:

"The 'Progressives' profess the utmost sympathy with every honest effort for the relief of human misery and degradation, but—refuse to indorse the effort to stop war, the chief cause of human misery and degradation. . . ."

"That a party calling itself 'Progressive,' then, should shuffle and evade on the chief issue of human progress, to-day, while pottering around on the second-rate issues of the initiative and

referendum, the recall, and a number of merely State issues, is one of the rankest exhibitions of political cowardice seen in the field of American politics for a good many years. The group of 'Progressives' in conference at Chicago, this week, are worthy to bear their self-assumed title only in a spirit of rank sarcasm. They 'progress' like the crab—backwards."

When it comes to criticism, however, this is a field where the Colonel is right at home, and he comes back with as good as he gets. "It is folly for the Republicans to waste time in thinking of any attempt to lure us back into the organization that they have made of such a character that no honest man can be in it," declares Colonel Roosevelt in Chicago. And in his key-note speech he goes on to define the aims and purposes of the Progressive party and to take issue with those who argue that there is no need of a third party because the old parties are capable of assimilating progressive ideas. He says in part:

"We have accomplished more in ninety days than ever any other party in our history accomplished in such a length of time. We have forced all parties and candidates to give at least lip service to Progressive principles. In this brief campaign we have overthrown the powerful and corrupt machine that betrayed and strangled the Republican party. . . ."

"We stand for every principle set forth in our platform. We stand for the purging of the roll of American public life by driving out of politics the big bosses who thwart the popular will, who rely on corruption as a political instrument, and who serve the cause of privilege."

"But the function of the new party is not limited to securing the enactment of the measures advocated in the new party's platform and the retirement of a few bosses. Our purpose is to keep up a continuous campaign for social and industrial justice and for genuine government by the people and for the people."

Such a campaign, says the Colonel, can not be expected from any party which is partly reactionary; "and at their best both the old parties are partly, and they are usually dominantly, reactionary." In fact, he holds that

"Substantially the old parties are but wings of the same party of reaction and privilege. There is now no natural definite difference between them. They are two organizations maintained to secure special privileges and benefits. Ultimately all the progressives who still cling to the two old parties will have to come with us in order to effect the needed improvements in political conditions, in the efficiency of government and in financial and industrial standards."

As the financial backers of the Bull Moose campaign have

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been made the subject of sneering criticism, it is interesting to hear what the Colonel has to say on this topic:

"I believe that political parties should be controlled by, and be paid for as far as possible by, the actual men and women who vote at elections. I do not insist upon any absolute equality in campaign gifts, and I am willing that the party should take the large campaign contribution, if honestly offered without condition or reservation, on exactly the same terms and in exactly the same spirit as the small contribution. The real test of such gifts to a political party is the motive, not the size.

"The broader, however, we make the basis of our dues-paying membership and the larger we make the number of our one-dollar, two-dollar, and twenty-dollar contributors, the better is it for the Progressive party and for political morality in general."

He sounds a trumpet call to every Progressive member of the Senate and House and of the State legislatures to push Progressive measures, and urges them also to "support legislation that will carry out our principles regardless of what party may introduce it." After touching on the problems of rural life and farm finance, deriding "the doctrine of the divine right of judges to rule the people," and denouncing "the reactionaries" for their efforts "to turn the Constitution into a fetish for the obstruction of justice," he goes on to ask support for the two constitutional amendments proposed by Senator Bristow. One of these amendments would make even a United States Supreme Court decision reversible by popular vote, and the other would give the President and the people the power to enact laws over the head of Congress. He adds:

"The adoption of these Bristow amendments, including that providing for the direct election of United States Senators, will make it comparatively easy to secure the passage of desirable laws and to keep them in efficient shape on the statute book."

The Colonel's battle-cry of no compromise, no deals, no affiliations with either of the old parties, was wildly cheered by the 1,500 leading Progressives who constituted his audience, the correspondents tell us. "The sight here presented, of members of a political party that technically has just lost an election, meeting immediately thereafter in a spirit of triumph, is unique in political annals," declares Senator Beveridge. Correspondents report that no single note of discord made itself heard during the entire proceedings, either when the conference unanimously acclaimed the Colonel as their candidate for the Presidency in 1916, or when Mr. Perkins was thanked for his activities in behalf of the cause and retained as chairman of the executive committee. This harmony is regarded by the Chicago correspondent of the *New York World* as evidence merely of Colonel Roosevelt's domination—a domination so complete that "none of the sore spots was revealed to the naked eye."

Progressive papers naturally find in the proceedings at Chicago

confirmation of their belief that the Progressive party has discovered "the only road of progress." To the *New York Mail* the movement represents "the fourth great rally of the people of America":

"Independence, emancipation, sound money marked the getting together of the people in 1776, 1860, and 1896. Social and industrial justice is the animating principle of the four millions who have taken up the new crusade of 1912, and are carrying it forward to 1914 and 1916."



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AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE REAR GUARD.

—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

supremacy of one political party. To have a one-party section of the country is to destroy political equality. The equilibrium of practical popular government should be restored in the South. The Republican party can not restore it. The Progressive party can break up the solid South and can put it on an equality with the North; and it can do this without combating the South's insurmountable racial prejudice.

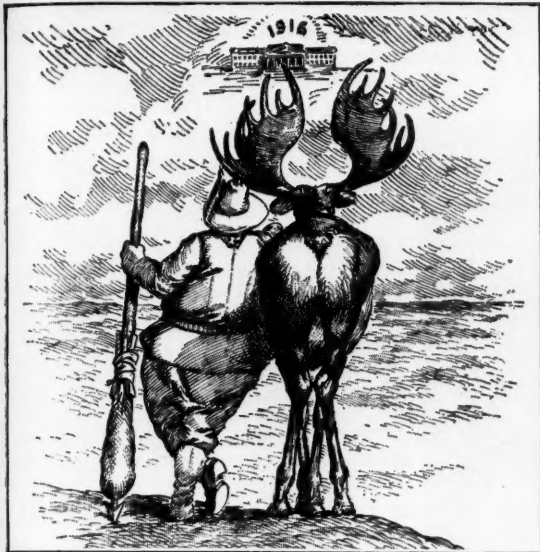
"The Progressive party's chief mission, however, is to keep aloft a standard to which all progressives in all parties can repair."

The *Baltimore Sun*, an independent paper which supports Woodrow Wilson, reminds the Democrats that the Progressives "can only climb to power on Democratic inaction or mistakes." The same paper characterizes the Chicago conference as "a very striking and possibly important political drama"; and it goes on to say:

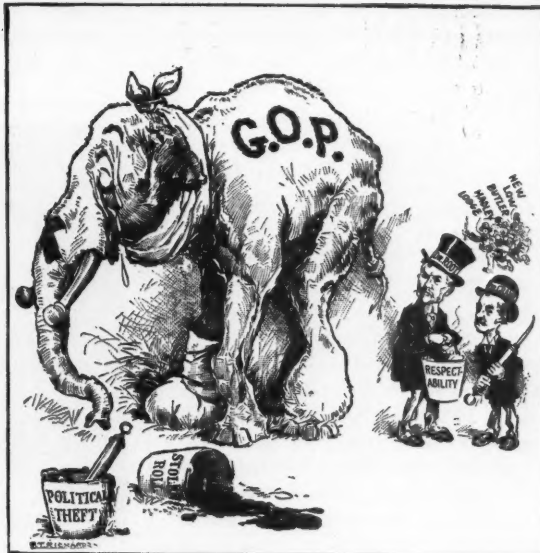
"But it would be a mistake to consider it purely as a political melodrama. It is that to a very large extent because Mr. Roosevelt is largely composed of melodramatic impulses and motives, but the god of the Progressive machine has a carefully digested method in his melodrama and is a master of the science of practical politics. Behind the sound and fury of utterances designed to catch the ears of the groundlings is a certain power of gauging public sentiment and a careful study of the national situation. There is a great deal of foam about the movement, but there could not be so much foam unless there was a good deal of water. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt is dealing, in his peculiar way, with real conditions as he sees them, and it is not the part of wisdom in his political opponents to ignore that fact. Whether the Progressive party shall remain a permanent and influential factor in politics depends upon three things—Mr. Roosevelt, his associates, and the Democratic party."

"The Progressive party as the vehicle of the new order will move forward, because behind it there is the driving force of a contemporary thought that is as deep as it is widespread," declares the *Washington Times (Prog.)*, which adds: "It is the political expression of the spirit of the times." The Progressive party would still have a mission to perform, says the *New York Press (Prog.)*, "even if the Republican party could get rid of its Penroses and Barneses and reorganize with the progressive element in control":

"At the South, for instance, the Progressive party can break up a condition harmful to the well-being of the nation. The solid South is a menace to our political health through the continued



THE MIRAGE.
—Macaulay in the New York World.



OLD DOCTORS TO TRY NEW DOPE.
—Richards in the Philadelphia North American.

WHERE IS THE S. P. C. A.?

PRESIDENT TAFT ON FREEING THE PHILIPPINES

IT IS NOT as a defeated candidate defending a rejected policy, remarks the New York Tribune (Rep.), but "as a disinterested statesman who has done more than any other man for the advancement and prosperity of the Filipinos," that President Taft in his message to Congress discusses the question of Philippine independence. And his counsel on this subject is peculiarly timely because the Jones Bill, now pending, aims to give the islands qualified self-government at once and complete independence at the end of eight years. The President's "clear analysis of the situation" is welcomed by the Baltimore News (Prog.) because "not a small proportion of the Democratic press is insistently demanding" definite action in the direction indicated by the Jones Bill. Many papers agree with the New York Journal of Commerce (Com.) that the most forceful part of Mr. Taft's message is the section dealing with the Philippines, and that "there is no person more competent to speak on this subject" than the man who, as their first American Governor, studied sympathetically both the possibilities and the limitations of the Filipinos.

The Jones Bill, Mr. Taft informs Congress, is based on the assumption that "we have now discharged our trusteeship to the Filipino people and our responsibility for them to the world, and that they are now prepared for self-government as well as national sovereignty." These assumptions, he declares, "are absolutely without justification." Even a "present declaration of future independence" would "retard progress by the dissension and disorder it would arouse," and would amount, in fact, to "a disguised policy of scuttle." Moreover, "it would make the helpless Filipino the football of Oriental policies, under the protection of a guaranty of their independence which we would be powerless to enforce." As proof that our task of educating the Filipinos is still far from finished, the President points out that at present, "under liberal franchise privileges," "only about 3 per cent. of the Filipinos vote and only 5 per cent. of the people are said to read the public press." "Freed from American control, the integrating forces of a common education and a common language will cease, and the educational system now well started will slip back into inefficiency and disorder." Without

our rule, says the President, the islands would also lose almost everything that they have gained under that control along the lines of commercial development and sanitation. Of the gradual process of training the Filipinos for self-government we read:

"Within the last dozen years they have gradually been given complete autonomy in the municipalities, the right to elect two-thirds of the provincial governing boards, and the lower house of the insular legislature. They have four native members out of nine members of the commission, or upper house. The chief justice and two justices of the Supreme Court, about one-half of the higher judicial positions, and all of the justices of the peace are natives. In the classified civil service the proportion of Filipinos increased from 51 per cent. in 1904 to 67 per cent. in 1911. Thus to-day all the municipal employees, over 90 per cent. of the provincial employees, and 60 per cent. of the officials and employees of the central government are Filipinos."

The President concludes with this plea:

"Our true course is to pursue steadily and courageously the path we have thus far followed; to guide the Filipinos into self-sustaining pursuits; to continue the cultivation of sound political habits through education and political practice; to encourage the diversification of industries, and to realize the advantages of their industrial education by conservatively approved cooperative methods, at once checking the dangers of concentrated wealth and building up a sturdy, independent citizenship. We should do all this with a disinterested endeavor to secure for the Filipinos economic independence and to fit them for complete self-government, with the power to decide eventually, according to their own largest good, whether such self-government shall be accompanied by independence."

While the Democratic Cleveland Plain Dealer agrees that any measure looking toward immediate self-government for the islands would be unwise, "it finds it difficult to understand the President's opposition to a Congressional declaration promising future independence." The Plain Dealer can not "believe that such a declaration would, in the words of Mr. Taft, 'retard progress by the dissension and disorder it would arouse.' It should instead, expedite progress by presenting a promise and fixing a goal for Filipino ambition and patriotism."

Among other papers that are not entirely convinced by the President's argument are the New York Evening Post (Ind.), the Springfield Republican (Ind.), and the Baltimore Sun (Ind.). The Republican suspects him of secretly hoping for the final

establishment of "a permanent imperial tie" between the Philippines and the United States, and the Baltimore paper thinks that "the Democratic party in and out of Congress is not likely to agree with him" in his "stand-pat" attitude toward the islands.

BLEASE AMONG THE GOVERNORS

JUDGING from newspaper head-lines, the most interesting, if not the most important event of the recent Governors' conference at Richmond, was the sensation created by the Governor of South Carolina. In fact, as the *New York Times* points out, Governor Blease was "the story"; "the conference was nothing with its discussions of vital subjects touching matters of State and Federal Government, questions of social and industrial justice, and the rest of what ought to have been a fruitful meeting." But the editors do not appear to have settled in their minds whether the really important doings of the conference were simply robbed of the limelight by the South Carolinian spectacular outburst and the emphatic rebuke administered to him by his fellows or whether the Blease affair was the only piece of news in a featureless convention. Perhaps some such scandal was needed to put an end to these "extra-legal and rather stilted conferences," remarks the *New York World*. Each previous session of the "House of Governors" has brought much editorial commendation of its aims and optimistic predictions of great things to come from it. Nor is this note absent now. But this time there are to be found several thoughtful editorials in which doubts and fears notably triumph over hope. The *New York Herald* sees "danger that the House of Governors will become lost in the 'twilight zone,' it was to abolish." The

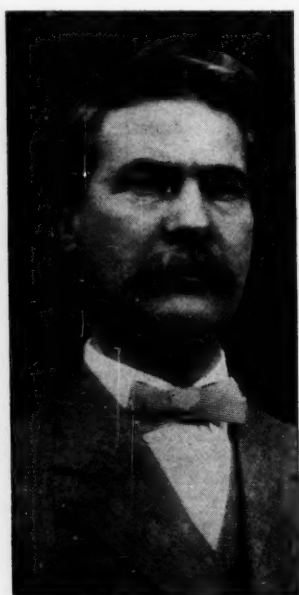
Syracuse *Post-Standard* bluntly asserts that "it hasn't got anywhere," that it probably will not "get anywhere," and that the only way legislative uniformity is secured "is by the absorption of State rights and duties by the Federal Government." Some reasons for the "chasm between promise and performance" are enumerated by the *New York Evening Post*. "The shifting character of the personnel of the conference is bound," for one thing, "to operate against its success."

"But the chief causes for the disappointment that the conference has been to its warmest advocates are not essential to the scheme at all. What can be seriously expected as a practical result of a program that sprawls over a series of topics, many of which do not concern the majority of the Governors assembled? . . . It would have been much better to have chosen the one topic of uniform marriage and divorce legislation, and then to have arranged for speakers and discussion upon it that would have attracted the attention of the whole country, and sent the Governors back to their respective capitals with the draft of a bill that should hold first place in their legislative programs. . . ."

"Then the peripatetic nature of the conference can not be considered as an aid to the best results. Would not its meetings at a fixed place, say Washington, be more conducive to practical accomplishment?"

But it is more encouraging, perhaps, to note that the Governors have adopted a permanent form of organization, under the name, The Governor's Conference, with a paid secretary, and an executive committee. Next year's meeting will be held at Colorado Springs.

The Blease incident, reduced to its lowest terms, consisted of the Governor's profane reassertion from the platform of his well-known views in favor of lynching for negroes in certain cases—"all that is needed is that they get the right man, and they who get him will neither need nor receive a trial." Such sentiments were promptly disavowed individually by nearly all



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COLE L. BLEASE.

Despite the severe criticism evoked by his utterances, he was recently reelected Governor of South Carolina and is thought to have a good chance for election to the United States Senate two years hence.



A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.
—Barclay in the *Baltimore Sun*.



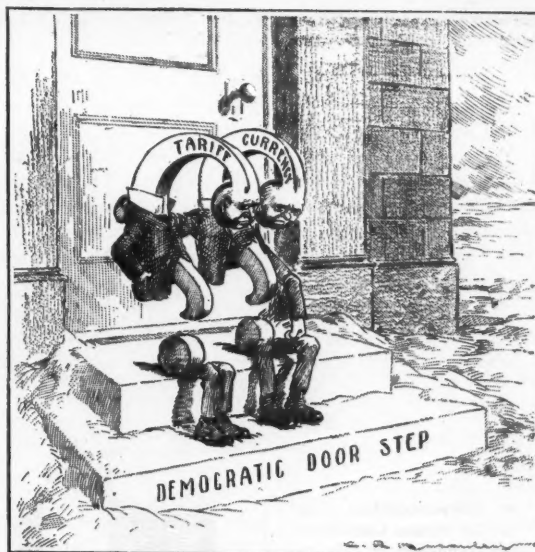
CONGRESS CONVENES.
—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

PATRIOTS IN THEIR HOUR OF PRACTICALITY.



GETTING READY TO LEAVE.

—Fitz in the Chicago News.



THE TWO ORPHANS.

Macauley in the New York World.

BEQUESTS

the Governors, and collectively by the passage of a resolution, by a vote of 14 to 4, which declared for the proper protection of all accused persons. Governor Blease came back at his colleagues with a general defiance and the information that on January 21 next he would enter upon his second term, upon March 4, 1915, would be sworn in as a member of the United States Senate, and would be "reaping the rewards of public service" long after many of his hearers were "resting in the retired shades of private life." Hearing hisses, he shouted: "Hiss if you must; only snakes and geese hiss!"

It is our duty to record the fact that it is the unanimous opinion of the editors of all the newspapers we have seen, that the ideas, words, and actions of Cole L. Blease are unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great State. There are words of sympathy for South Carolina, tho it is also remembered that this man was reelected Governor by a majority of the people of the State. Strong words of condemnation of Governor Blease are found in the editorial columns of such representative Southern papers as the *Atlanta Journal*, *Houston Post*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Raleigh News and Observer*, *Birmingham Age-Herald*, and *Montgomery Advertiser*, and, in South Carolina, the *Charleston News and Courier*, *Columbia State*, and *Spartanburg Herald*. Comment from those journals in his own State which support Governor Blease is not as yet available. Several editors offer interesting explanations of the inconsistency between the apparent unpopularity of Coleman Livingston Blease in his own State and his equally apparent strength as a vote-getter. We select a few illuminating sentences from the *Louisville Courier-Journal*:

"There is an intelligent minority in South Carolina to which Blease and his outbursts are gall and wormwood. . . . So long as the majority in South Carolina remain sufficiently unenlightened to prefer the Cole Blease type of Governor, that is the type of Governor they will have. . . . It devolves upon the minority, if South Carolina is to advance in enlightenment beyond the stage at which a Governor of the Blease type is a possibility, to do missionary work between elections instead of doing battle at election time, swallowing the bitterness of defeat and cursing the 'po' whites' who know no better than to prefer as their Chief Executive a man who rattles the rafters with his declarations of independence of law and scorn of order."

"So long as there are two parties in the State, the stiff-necks and the rough-necks, there will be more rough-necks than stiff-necks," concludes Colonel Watterson's paper.

BRITAIN'S SECOND PANAMA PROTEST

A FRESH FUSILLADE from the newspapers hostile to the Panama Canal measure has been started by Sir Edward Grey's formal note of protest, in which the British case against the law exempting American coastwise ships from Panama Canal tolls is restated more fully. Many of the opposition papers would have Congress repeal the law at once, while it is held by some that the best way out is to submit the controversy to the Hague Tribunal. A considerable number of papers which supported the Panama Bill when it was passed last summer are as anxious as ever to see it go into effect, but it seems that the opposition dailies are more vigorous in their attacks than they were at first. The *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) thinks the contentions of the British Foreign Minister "leave us no escape from choosing between honor and perfidy." Referring to a suggestion of Senator McCumber, that one way to settle the question would be to fail to renew the arbitration treaty, which expires next May, the independent *Chicago Record-Herald* declares that the "progressive, sane position" is that the treaty "should be renewed, or even improved upon, and the toll exemption repealed." And the *Newark News* (Ind.) tells us that "if Lord Grey's protest bears fruit, we are inclined to believe America will have as much to thank him for as Great Britain." The Foreign Minister's note, in which he asks that the issues be taken to The Hague, but suggests that the repeal of the law would probably be a more expeditious method, is too long to quote in full, but its meaning may be grasped from a few paragraphs. After reviewing the bill, he says:

"The result is that any system by which particular vessels or classes of vessels were exempted from the payment of tolls would not comply with the stipulations of the treaty that the Canal should be open on terms of entire equality and that the charges should be just and equitable. . . ."

"His Majesty's Government does not question the right of the United States to grant subsidies to United States shipping generally, or to any particular branches of that shipping, but it does not follow, therefore, that the United States may not be debarred by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty from granting a subsidy to certain shipping in a particular way, if the effect of the method chosen for granting such subsidy would be to impose upon British or other foreign shipping an unfair share of the burden of the upkeep of the Canal, or to create a discrimination in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or

otherwise to prejudice rights secured to British shipping by this treaty."

"No unprejudiced court in the world," says the *Providence Journal* (Dem.), "would find against the British contention that the offensive clause is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty." The *Journal* goes on to say that "it is a curious coincidence" that the British protest against the "repudiation" of the Treaty should be made public almost simultaneously with "the admission of the Secretary of War that the President sold the national honor for a mess of pottage." The Secretary's recommendation appears in this passage in his annual report:

"In view of the fact that nearly a year will still elapse before this provision of the Canal Act becomes effective, through the completion of the Canal, and since it is becoming constantly more apparent that the remission of tolls to our coastwise vessels will in effect amount to a payment of national funds to a special industry which does not need such assistance, I renew my recommendation then made to the Senate Committee that such remission of tolls be not granted, and that the act be amended to that effect. Or, if it should be deemed wiser to leave the question open for still further information arising from the actual operation of the Canal, authority could be vested in the President, as recommended in my report last year, to grant or withhold such exemption, in whole or in part, according as the needs of such assistance may be shown from the actual operation of the Canal."

The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks "the honorable way out is the repeal of the act remitting the tolls, as the Secretary recommends," and practically the same view is held by the *New York Sun* (Ind.) and by Mr. Munsey's Progressive papers, the *Baltimore News*, the *Washington Times*, the *Boston Journal*, and the *New York Press*. The *New York Journal of Commerce* (Com.) advocates repeal in these strong words:

"The self-respecting people of the country ought to demand it in unmistakable terms. Their honor has been played with by men who did not truly represent them."

Among other papers which favor the repeal of the law are the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind. Dem.), the *New York Herald* (Ind.), the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), and the *New York Globe* (Ind.). Among those favoring arbitration are the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), the *Syracuse Post-Standard* (Rep.), and the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.).

Probably from no source has there come any more vigorous argument against the Canal Act than that uttered by Senator Root at a recent dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when he said:

"We have a treaty with Great Britain under which we have agreed that all questions arising upon the interpretation of treaties shall be submitted to arbitration, and it seems hardly conceivable, yet there are men who say that we will never arbitrate the question of the construction of that treaty, and I say to you that if we refuse to arbitrate it we will be in the position of the merchant who is known to all the world to be false to his promises."

"With our nearly four thousand millions of foreign trade we will stand in the world of commerce as a merchant false to his word. Among all the people on this earth who hope for better days of righteousness and peace in the future we will stand in the light of our multitude of declarations for arbitra-

tion and peace discredited, dishonored hypocrites, with the fair name of America blackened, with the self-respect of Americans gone; with the influence of America for advance along the pathway of progress and civilization annulled, dishonored, and disgraced. That question stands among us, and no true American can fail to use his voice and his influence upon that question for his country's honor."

The *Buffalo Enquirer* (Dem.), who opposed to discriminations in favor of the American coastwise "monopoly," takes the stand that Americans may do what they please with "their own Canal," and the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) also argues that we built the Canal and "should reap the benefit thereof." "A purely American question" is the way the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.) characterizes the Canal Act, and the *Washington Star* (Ind.) says the British note "smacks of discourtesy."

Mr. Hearst's *New York American* (Dem.), always a champion of ship subsidies, uses such descriptive terms as "marvelous audacity," "arrogant English argument," and "typical English diplomacy." President Taft's original position in the matter is supported in plain language by the Republican *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which insists that—

"This country has never understood that it was building the Canal for the benefit of humanity. Its purpose was less altruistic. It has expected to derive a special and exclusive advantage from its outlay and its enterprise, and it has yet to be convinced that this expectation is illegitimate. It is persuaded that its full duty under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty has been discharged when all foreign nations have been accorded equal rights; while as for arbitration, what is the use of talking about that when no impartial board of arbiters could possibly be found?"

And the *Washington Post* (Ind.) argues it in this way:

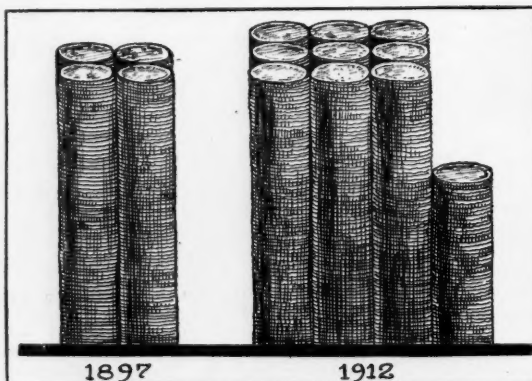
"It would be a blunder of colossal proportions if the United States should agree to the arbitration of the questions involved in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty."

"Europe would like nothing better than to worm itself into a position where it would have a right to share in the determination of purely American questions."

"In effect, it would be the Monroe Doctrine, and not merely the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, that would be passed upon by European judges. . . ."

"Pending the exchange of views with Great Britain on this question, it is the plain duty of Congress to hold fast to the ground it took in the Panama Canal Act. Congress has exclusive and plenary power to regulate the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States, and it can not afford to surrender a jot of this power, even for the sake of complying with a treaty. The power comes from the Constitution, and it is more important than any treaty. A treaty may be set aside, but Congress can not set aside its constitutional power. If there is a clash between the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the right of Congress to regulate commerce, the Treaty must fall."

But despite what is considered strong sentiment in favor of abrogating the toll exemptions, it is said that Congress, particularly the upper house, is not inclined to take any action in the near future. A *New York World* correspondent took a poll of the Senate on December 12, two days after the protest was made public, and claims to have found about three to one against a repeal. However, there is a strong belief in some quarters that what one paper describes as an already apparent "revulsion of public sentiment" will result in a change of front in both the Senate and the House.



HOW THE WEALTH PRODUCED BY OUR FARMS HAS INCREASED DURING SECRETARY WILSON'S SIXTEEN YEARS IN OFFICE.

The first stack of money represents \$4,000,000,000, the value of our farm produce in 1897. The second stack represents \$9,500,000,000, the approximate wealth produced by our farms this year.

SIXTEEN YEARS OF FARM PROGRESS

IT IS TRUE that Iowa has never given us a President, but "she has done better," in the *Providence Journal's* opinion, in giving us "James Wilson, of Traer, Tama County." Since Secretary Wilson's "sixteen years of Cabinet service breaks all records for time and equals any in public usefulness," he has every right, thinks the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, to introduce his last annual report with the words: "At the close of a long administration filled with accomplishments, it is fitting that the record of sixteen years should be written." This record, writes the Secretary,

"Begins with a yearly farm production worth \$4,000,000,000 and ends with \$9,532,000,000. Then the farmers were loaded with debts that were painful burdens; prosperity followed and grew with unexampled speed. Then the farmer was a joke of the caricaturist; now he is like the stone that was rejected by the builders and has become the headstone of the corner. . . .

"During the last sixteen years the farmer has steadily increased his wealth production year by year with the exception of 1911, when the value declined from that of the preceding year. If the wealth produced on farms in 1899 be regarded as 100, the wealth produced sixteen years ago, or in 1897, is represented by 84, and the wealth produced in 1912 by 202.1. During the sixteen years the farmers' wealth production increased 141 per cent.

"The array of figures that express the farmers' contribution to national wealth production testifies to the farmers' basic importance to the nation. During the last sixteen years the wealth production on farms, according to the census items, reached the grand total of more than \$105,000,000,000. This stream of wealth has poured out of the farmers' horn of plenty and in sixteen years has equaled about three-quarters of the present national wealth."

A little farther on in the report the *Chicago Inter Ocean* finds "good news for the city-dweller, on whom the increased cost of living, which is mainly cost of food, has prest sorely for some years past." For Secretary Wilson declares that this increase of agricultural wealth has just begun:

"The most effective move toward reducing the cost of living is the production of greater crops. Beginnings have been made in a production increasing faster than the natural increase of population."

The Secretary calls attention proudly to this year's enormous crops, of which only two, wheat and tobacco, have been exceeded

twice in production, and only two, cotton and rice, have been exceeded once in production. "All of the other crops stand at high-water mark—all of the cereals but wheat and rice, the great hay crop, potatoes, flaxseed, and beet sugar." He also recounts the advances made in a Department which has in sixteen years "progressed from the kindergarten through the primary, middle, and upper grades of development until now it has a thousand tongues speaking with authority":

"Bureaus have been created and expanded. Lines of research, investigation, and demonstration have been multiplied. Congress has piled duty on duty from year to year. The corps of experts needed in the increasing amount and variety of service has grown greatly. The Department has become a great agricultural university for post-graduate work. Discoveries for the benefit of farm practises and improvements of old ones have been countless. The Department has both promoted and begun a revolution in the arts and sciences of agriculture."

As the press dispatches summarize the figures:

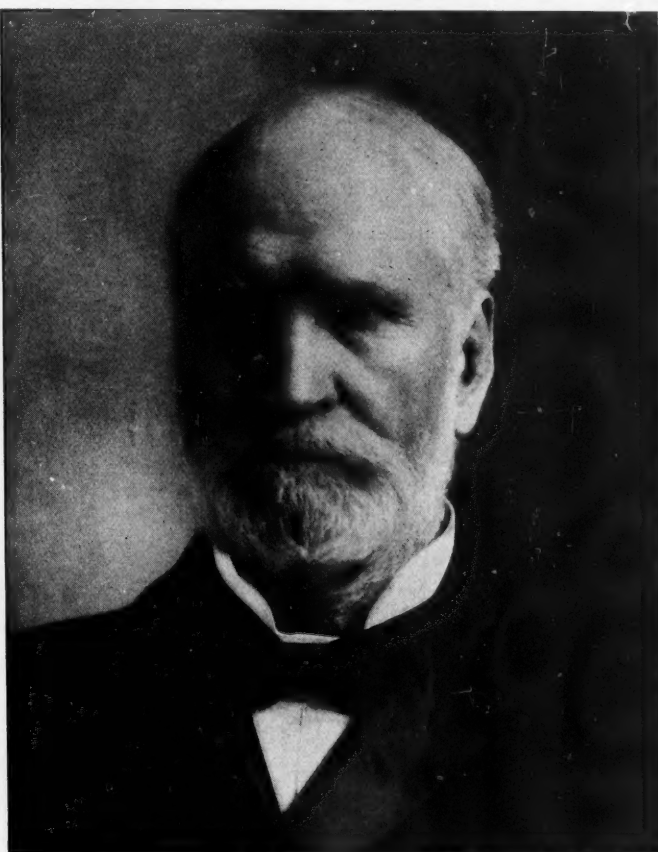
"From a department with 2,444 employees in 1897, and an appropriation of \$3,272,902, it has increased to 13,858 employees at the beginning of the present fiscal year, with an appropriation this year of almost \$25,000,000. Whereas there are now 52,000 requests every week for Department publications, there were but 500 in 1897, and in this period 225,000,000 copies have been distributed."

The press do not withhold the credit due Secretary Wilson for his share in this marvelous advance. Yet the *Philadelphia Record* does not

forget that while Mr. Wilson "has been an indefatigable champion of his agricultural constituents," "there have been public-land scandals in his Department, he has been discredited by the fact that he was a party to the conspiracy to get Dr. Wiley out of the public service, and he allowed the pure-food authority to be very much tied up by unsympathetic colleagues."

This brief summing up of the public life of James Wilson appears in the *New York Evening Post*:

"He was born in Scotland seventy-seven years ago, but has lived in the United States for sixty years. He served in several of the general assemblies of Iowa, in one of them as speaker; and also as railway commissioner, regent of the State University, director of State agricultural experiment stations, and professor of agriculture in Iowa Agricultural College. He was first elected to Congress in 1872, and served in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-eighth Congresses. It was President McKinley, who, in 1897, made him Secretary of Agriculture, reappointing him in 1901, as Roosevelt did in 1905, and Taft in 1909."



JAMES WILSON.

Secretary of Agriculture, 1897-1913.

"Men grow old in service and in years, and cease their labors, but the works of their labor and the children of their brains will live on, and may whatever of worth is in these be ever blooming."

—From his report.



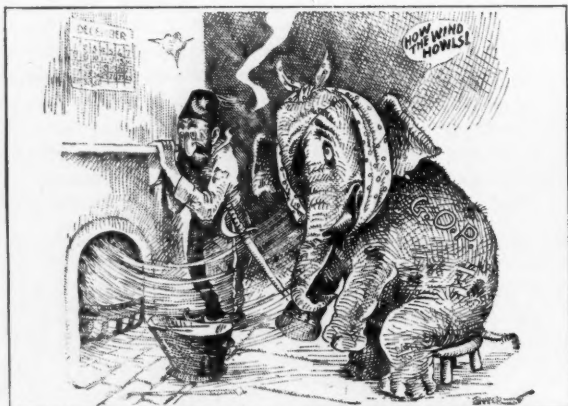
THE SPRITE WHO MAKES THE CHRISTMAS WREATH.
—Carter in the New York Press.



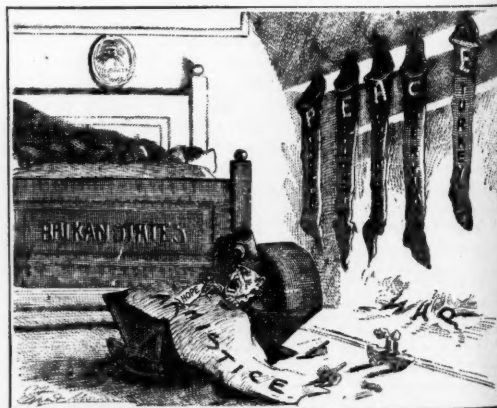
DOLLAR DIPLOMACY.
—Fitz in the Chicago News.



SUCH A HEARTY WELCOME!
—Carter in the Boston Journal.



IT'S GOING TO BE A SLIM CHRISTMAS FOR SOME.
—Shafer in the Cincinnati Enquirer.



WAITING FOR SANTA.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SOME CHRISTMAS TRAGEDIES



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A SLIGHT ANTICIPATION.

Turkish refugees, worn out by starvation and cholera, camping in a graveyard outside Constantinople.

HOW TURKEY ACCOUNTS FOR DEFEAT

IT IS WRONG to attribute the defeat of the Turks to "any weakening of the military prowess of the Ottoman nation"; it is "due to outside circumstances," according to the two Ulemas, Elhadj Ahmed Tahir and Moustafa Nedjeti, who went to the front at Tehataldja to investigate the situation. The Ulemas are, of course, the great expounders of the Koran and depositories of all the warlike traditions and religious fanaticism of Islam. Writing in the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) these mosque preachers of Stamboul tell us that they "secured their information from the soldiers and officers with whom we came in touch" in the field. They deliberately give their opinion that the cosmopolitan "Union and Progress cabinets have been the cause of this state of things." It was the fault of these cabinets that the Army was so reorganized as to be underofficered.

"Previously there were from 20 to 25 officers to a battalion, but according to the new reorganization this number was reduced to twelve." "Many of these officers were engaged in other services and others were sick." Those who had control of the various regiments and companies were in many instances young and raw soldiers, for "the law as to age limit has put a large number of officers on the retired list," and a battalion was frequently found to be under the sole command of some sublieutenant of reserves with from five to eight instead of twenty or more subalterns to assist him.

Much more serious was the deficient commissariat service. "An army," said Napoleon, "fights on its stomach," and the great Corsican took care that as far as possible his men should be amply supplied with what Dugald Dalgetty called "provident." The cabinets of Union and Progress made this almost an impossibility for the Turkish forces. "Formerly there were two hundred beasts of burden for each battalion; sixty-four were for bearing equipment, and the rest for carrying rations and ammunition." Sixty draft animals are all the new arrangement gives each battalion for all services. "In consequence of resulting disorders, many regiments were without bread and without ammunition." Insufficiency of transport for officers and messengers was another drawback. "The number of auto-

trucks in the enemy's camp was five times what it was in the Turkish regiments." Then, too, while the enemy's infantry was protected by the heavy guns that came from the famous Schneider iron-works at Le Creusot, the Turkish regiments of foot suffered from "lack of projectiles for the cannon." Thus the infantry, exposed to the cavalry and rifle fire of the enemy, "in the absence of officers begins to retreat."

Bad generalship, and miscalculation of time and distance due to the incompetency of the staff officers, constituted another source of fatal weakness. "Mobilization was not and could not be completed in a given place within the specified time." But the weakness of the army did not result only from the poor quality and scarcity of commanders; "a large number of the soldiers that filled up the ranks were not trained or drilled." Even the veterans and tried fighters of Turkey who were sent to the war were fitter for Chelsea Hospital or Les Invalides than for a strenuous campaign, having "several times in the last four years been called to arms and exhausted by campaigns in Macedonia, Albania, Hauran, Kerek, and Yemen."

While these two devout adherents of Mohammedanism, with its creed of bloodshed, heroism, and prayer, put forth in the *Ikdam* the above circumstances as "the reasons that have unfortunately led in this war to retreats, disorder, famine, and other results," they also, in conclusion, point to a still profounder cause of the Mohammedan's defeat by the Christian Army. Islamism, and the desperate heroism that animated the armies of the Omars and the Osmans, has begun to die out. Selfish patriotism and utter worldliness have taken the place of religion, and these doctors of the law sorrowfully complain:

"The religious ardor of the soldiers has become much feebler during four years. Formerly the bugle sounded regularly in every regiment for the five regular prayers; the prayers were said, and those who neglected them were punished. At the beginning of the constitutional régime, these religious duties were neglected, and so this sentiment has become weakened. From time immemorial there was in the heart of the soldier the zeal for returning victorious from war or for dying to go to paradise. This sentiment has been replaced by 'dying for the fatherland,' which the soldier has not understood. What used

to raise the moral courage of the Ottoman soldier was the determination to become *Ghazi* or *Shahid* (champion and martyr for the faith)."

A TURKISH LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

PANIC, helplessness, and almost despair is the prevailing note of comment, complaint, and gloomy forecast which rings through the Turkish press in contemplating the future of their country. Turkey seems to be like an old and worn-out man, conscious of total inability to rouse himself and amend his fortunes. There is something abject and pathetic in the words of the *Sabah* (Constantinople), an important organ: "We ought to have profited by the lessons taught us by the new condition of things." "We have not done so." "Let us not complain

mutual relations between Turkey and England is given in the *Sabah*, and the mind of Kiamil Pasha may be detected in every line. Speaking of England's policy before the Crimean War this journal says:

"In those times England's interests in the East required her to be the vigorous supporter of the Ottoman Empire, but the changes that have lately taken place in the world of politics have necessitated a change in England's position. In 1841 and 1856 the Suez Canal had not yet been excavated. After it was excavated it was possible that it might be used in a manner hostile to the interests of England. Now, however, the position of England in Egypt has entirely removed that possibility. Till lately England's one rival was Russia. Now England's rival, both in naval affairs and in the world of business, is Germany. From 1847 to 1878 the London cabinet defended Ottoman interests against Russian aggression. But to-day Russia is within the Triple Entente, which embodies the present statesmanship of England, and is England's intimate friend. This is the exact fact. It is impossible not to acknowledge that, between the interests of England thirty-four years ago and her present position there is a very wide difference."

In consequence of this change in the mutual attitude of Turkey and the Powers, this Turkish writer acknowledges that "the service we look for from any European state or group of states does not and can not involve the same degree of aid or self-sacrifice as in former times."

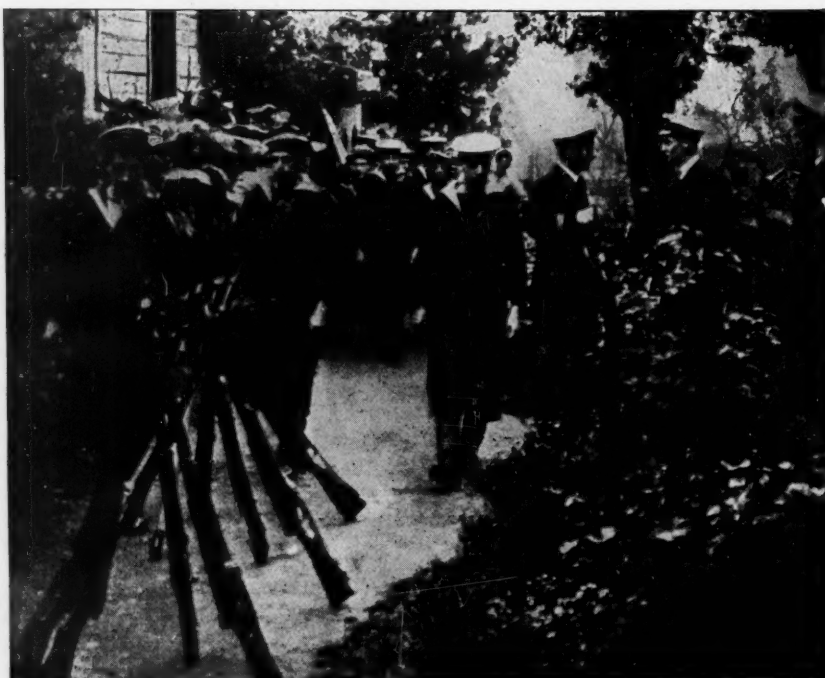
Yet, we are told, England, France, and Russia will eventually discover, as "Bulgaria and her allies have not yet attained their object," that "their true policy is one favorable to Ottoman interests." The writer therefore then considers the question of Turkey's union with European Powers. As England, France, and Russia seem to be "opposed" to the Moslem Government, he asks: "Shall we

then throw ourselves into the arms of the Triple Alliance?" Altho recognizing his country's "duty to look to the future," the *Sabah* hesitates to give a reply and is at a loss to say whether "peace or another peril" would be the result of an alliance with Germany, Austria, and Italy.

Passing over the idea of union with the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance, the *Sabah* turns nearer home, and actually contemplates a union with the Balkan League. This may seem a pretty daring conception at a moment when the artillery of the Servian and Bulgarian forces are still pointed at Tehataldja and the walls of Stamboul: "Let us kiss and be friends," the Turk would say to the Balkanite. At least this is the interpretation which ordinary readers would give to the following passage:

"One thing further.

"For the Balkan League not to be injurious to the Triple Entente, the Ottoman State must be included in that League. Altho the Balkan States are now at war with us, yet in the future a Balkan League, into which we shall enter, is not impossible. A Balkan League without Turkey may most probably be connected with the Triple Alliance in a way opposed to the interests of the Triple Entente. This danger will be removed



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BLUEJACKETS GUARDING OUR EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

that European sentiment is to-day against us. It is our fault that we have not retained it in our favor." Like the spendthrift who goes about borrowing money or help, Turkey seems to make no plans for self-recuperation or for social and military reorganization. The Ottoman looks to others for aid. But shall it be the Triple Alliance, the Triple Entente, or the Balkan League that is to be the *Deus ex machina*?

There can be no doubt that Constantinople is fully aroused to this all-important question. What is now to become of European Turkey, and how can the lessons of the past serve as a guide in prognosticating the future, ask the newspapers of Constantinople. Of course, such papers are rigidly censored during the present crisis, and can not reflect the opinion of the majority if they would, but the *Sabah* is said to be the mouth-piece of Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, himself, and therefore may be supposed to represent the views of the Government as well as of intelligent Turkish statesmen of all parties, and in this organ is found a calm and thoughtful forecast of Turkey's near future. England's views, we are told, have changed in the past fifty years adversely to the Ottoman Empire, but they may change again to its advantage. A historic retrospect of the



A GLIMPSE OF WHAT EUROPEAN TURKEY LOOKS LIKE TO-DAY.
Ruins of Chermen, one of the many villages burned by the Turks in their retreat from the victorious Bulgarians.

if the League include the Ottoman State."—Translation made for
THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA ON TURKEY'S PARTITION

THE DIVISION of Turkey is naturally stirring up a good deal of comment in Russia, which once fought a great war over this very subject and suffered a humiliating defeat. The radical press in the Russian capital would make some sweeping changes in the Balkan Peninsula; some of them would even banish the Turk from Europe altogether. The *Reich* (St. Petersburg), the organ of the Constitutional Democrats, remarks that mere minor changes in the old status quo "are now out of the question." For instance:

"There will be no autonomous Macedonia, to the great disappointment of those who have adopted the formula 'Macedonia for the Macedonians.' Macedonia will be divided among the Allies. Of course, the details of the partition are not yet quite clear. Only the boundary line between Serbia and Bulgaria is definite. . . . The boundary line between Bulgaria and Greece remains absolutely unsettled, and it may be feared that the Greek victories will lead to considerable friction among the Allies at the final division.

"Still more difficult is the solution of the boundary question in the western half of the peninsula. There the debatable ground is the question of making Albania an independent political unit. . . . The partition of Albania among the Allies is hardly possible, not only because of the racial and geographical conditions of Albania, but also because of Austria and Italy being greatly interested. . . .

"If Austria should secure her interests in Albania at the liquidation, it would seem that the time has come to make known the Russian interests in the Dardanelles, without regard

to the possible fate of Constantinople. What our diplomacy has done in this direction, and whether it intends to do anything at all, the Russian public does not know. Meanwhile time does not wait, and if we announce our wishes too late, conditions may not be as favorable for their satisfaction as they are now."

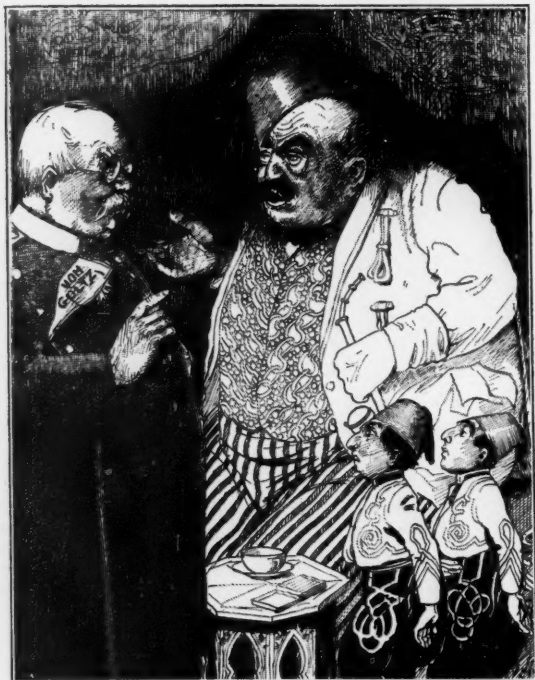
The *Zaprosy Zhizni* (St. Petersburg) assumes an uncompromising attitude toward the Turk, and says:

"The last hour of Turkish rule in the Balkans has struck. . . . Some time ago the great European Powers offered Turkey their help if she would pledge herself to grant the just demands of the Slavs. But Turkey . . . declined the proffered assistance. . . . Now Turkey is willing to do all the Slavs demanded before the war, but the demands have grown. The Slav lands for the Slavs! The Balkans for the Balkan people! This is what they demand now. And it must be admitted that their demands are just. Not because the Balkan Slavs have conquered for themselves the right to it by force of arms. No! The right of arms, the right of might, we do not recognize. But in the meantime something has happened or revealed itself, something more important, more significant for the history of European culture. There has been revealed the complete impotence of the Turkish Empire. Turkey has really proved to be the 'sick man' that Montesquieu nicknamed in his 'Persian Letters.' True, Turkey has managed to keep up for almost two centuries after the death sentence pronounced by the great French jurist: sick people sometimes live long, but how is it to live with them! Therefore one can't help being glad that the Balkans will be liberated from the rule of the 'sick man on the Bosphorus,' and one can't help sympathizing with the demand that he should go, forever, from Europe. 'The Balkans for the Balkan people' has now become the watchword of all Europe; even the Germans, who are hostile toward the Slavs, have adopted it, because it has another, a wider meaning, signifying also 'Europe for Europeans.' The Balkan Slavs are the vanguard of European culture in the Near East. Advancing with the Balkan



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IN THE REGION THE WAR WAS SUPPOSED TO HELP: DESERTED VILLAGE OUTSIDE JANITZA.

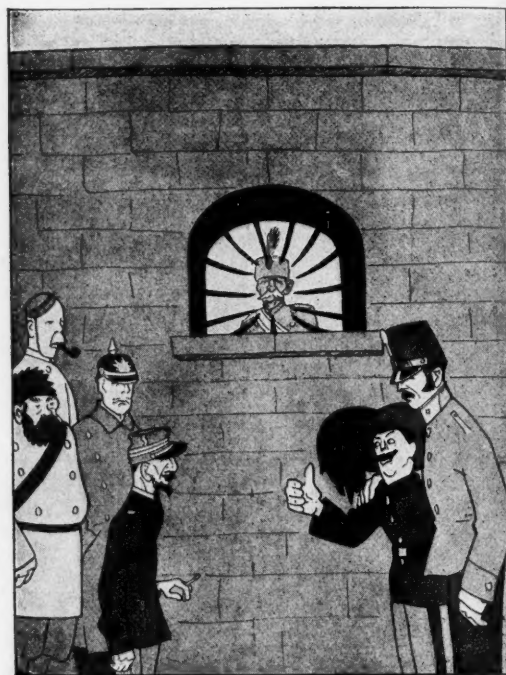


THE TURK'S EDUCATIONAL PICKLE.

"My dear Dr. von Goltz-Pasha, my youngsters have failed in their examinations. I shall therefore remove them from your care and engage a French tutor."

"Ach, that will make them only foolisher yet!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE LITTLE "WINDOW" ON THE ADRIATIC.

VICTOR EMMANUEL—"You see, gentlemen, the 'window' must be so arranged that we can all get in, but Peter can't get out."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

LITTLE WORRIES THAT RAG THE NERVES OF EUROPE.

Slavs European culture will get nearer to the shores of the Bosphorus. . . .

"Contemporary European diplomacy is as sick as contemporary Turkey. Now is its chance to end the bloodshed. But again firmness and courage are necessary. . . . 'The Balkans for the Balkan people' must become the watchword of diplomacy—first of all of Russia, who must not, under any circumstances whatever, surrender her birthright to Austria."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CANADIAN DREADNOUGHTS

THE PREMIER OF CANADA has at last laid his Imperial Naval Bill before the House of Commons at Ottawa, and it need hardly be said that it has excited profound interest and created wide excitement in the press and political circles both of Canada and the mother country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, attacks Premier Borden in the first place for negotiating his naval agreement with the British Ministry without previously consulting the Canadian Parliament, and derides the idea that the new fighters will be Canadian. They will be built by Canadian money and commanded by Canadian officers, but, he adds, "you will leave it to England to supply the bone and sinew on board these ships." "You will hire some one to do your work; you are ready to do anything except the fighting." The text of the bill proposed by the Borden Ministry is as follows:

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts:

"1. That from the moneys of the consolidated fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding thirty-five million dollars for the purpose of increasing immediately the effective naval forces of the Empire.

"2. The said sum shall be employed and applied under the direction of the Governor-in-Council in the construction and equipment of battle-ships or of armored cruisers of the most modern and most powerful type.

"3. The said vessels, after they have been constructed and

equipped, shall be placed by the Governor-in-Council at the disposal of his Majesty for the common defense of the Empire.

"4. The said sum shall be paid, employed, and applied, and the vessels shall be constructed and placed at the disposal of his Majesty, subject to such terms and conditions and arrangements as may be entered into between the Governor-in-Council and the Government of his Majesty."

The *Devoir* (Montreal), the organ of Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne, founders of the Nationalist party in Canada, opposes the Government's proposal, not on the plea that a Canadian fleet is unnecessary, but with the suggestion that Canadian dreadnoughts would be out of date by the time they could be built. But the *Patrie* (Montreal), while not binding itself to accept the details of the Borden scheme, condemns the Nationalist leaders and speaks of "the incalculable wrong which the Bourassas and Lavergnes have done to the French-Canadians by stirring up hostility between them and other nationalities of the Dominion. "Whatever may be the form of Canada's participation in national defense," the *Patrie* accepts Borden's main idea, of which Laurier's plan for a fleet made and manned in Canadian waters was "but the modest, timid, and hesitating commencement." Another French paper, the *Presse* (Montreal), joins in with this opinion.

The position of approval taken by the Conservative papers of the English tongue is well exemplified by the utterance of the independent Ottawa *Citizen*, in which we read:

"The greatest factor in world-peace to-day is the British Navy. It is the policeman of the seas. It is the mailed hand of peace. It is the guarantor of order. To do its work, its strength must be maintained and increased to meet the greater need. Canada's gift does this. It directly contributes, through the British Navy, to the maintenance of order, the continuance of the peace process, the ultimate and speedy abolition of war. . . .

"The fulfilment of Mr. Borden's plan will show to the world a united Empire, and both Liberals and Conservatives should

combine in supporting a policy which will make for universal peace. For the British flag stands not for aggression but for liberty, and a united Empire may yet convince the nations of the futility of war and lead them on the road to a lasting peace."

The desire for a unanimous vote on the bill is shared by *The Herald* (Montreal), which is a Liberal organ of the Laurier party, but pockets its partizanship to say:

"Mr. Borden can, in all probability, carry his proposals through Parliament. It appears to us that it would be better for all concerned if he were not forced to fight it through, but that the action of Canada on so epoch-making an occasion should be marked by unanimity."

"The Canadian Parliament, yesterday," remarks the *Toronto World* (Independent), "discharged a long delayed duty that the Canadian people should have discharged long ago." And it adds:

"Canada is no longer willing to stand under the stigma of allowing the mother country and her sorely-taxed people to pay the cost of defending our shore and guarding our trade and our citizens on every sea."

Mr. Borden is not sacrificing the independence of Canada, nor on the other hand is he arming Canada against the mother country, declares the *Quebec Chronicle* (Independent), but rather, it thinks:

"In his scheme of naval aid, Mr. Borden has grasped the two ideas of perfect national autonomy and abiding and binding fidelity to the Empire. Out of her abundance and of her own free will, Canada will appropriate \$35,000,000 to the building of three unequalled battle-ships to take their place in the Royal Navy, and by so much strengthen the forces for maintaining the safety and integrity of the Empire."

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who likes to give his opinion on every subject, from plays to politics, in which he feels sure of his own superior knowledge, thus frees his mind to representatives of the Associated Canadian Press:

"I notice that some English papers regard the scheme as a method of strengthening the British fleet at the expense of Canada, and if I thought that Premier Borden meant that, I should recommend his immediate removal to a lunatic asylum."

"Canada must be able to defend itself before it can be a source

of real strength to England or any other power. It need not cut painter, but it assuredly must cut apron strings if it is to take its proper place in the world as a grown-up state."

The scheme is opposed with an appeal to history by the "Great Thunderer" of Ontario, the *Liberal Globe* (Toronto), which pronounces its condemnation on a plan which would possibly make the Dominion by sea and land dependent on English mercenaries for protection. Hence we read:

"Mr. Borden's argument, carried to its logical conclusion, would destroy Canadian autonomy and carry us back to the days when the colonies paid the scot and the men in Downing street managed the overseas Dominions as it pleased them. For if Canada is to forego active participation in her own naval defense, and 'hire' that defense by an occasional gift—or perhaps even by a stipulated gift of money at stated intervals—why not also hire her land defense?"

"Why labor to build up any national service when Britain has experts who have been for centuries building up her splendid public services at our command if we will but put ourselves in their hands—and pay?"

The *London Advertiser*, a Laurier organ and a supporter of the Laurier policy which would have a navy built and manned in Canada and confined to Canadian waters, speaks even more strongly against the Borden Bill and says:

"The Borden Government's naval policy is a \$35,000,000 subterfuge. It is based on no rational or national principle. It is repugnant to genuine Canadian sentiment, to the whole trend of Canadian development, and to British ideas of freedom. It gives

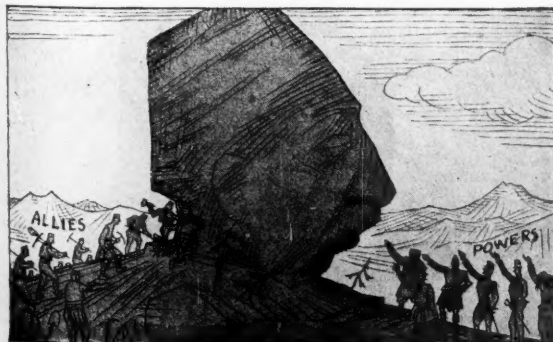
no effective aid to the mother country, upon whom it throws the burden of maintaining three unnecessary ships of the costliest type. . . . It is a throw-back to the days when Canada was in the trammels of administration from Downing street. Nor is any true service rendered the mother country or the Empire. Influential British journals are already complaining that Canada has thrown a new and unnecessary weight on the shoulders of the British taxpayers. The building up of a new center of strength in the British Empire, which was the aim of the Laurier policy, has been abandoned or indefinitely retarded."

The *Toronto Mail* (Lib.) suspects that Mr. Borden by his proposal is playing up to the jingoes and Imperialists for party political purposes. *The Witness* (Quebec) is of the same view.



AT LAST!

—Punch (London).



POWERS—"The status quo must be maintained."



"Scoot, brothers, or it will crush us."

—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

THE "STATUS" THAT DIDN'T STAY PUT.



GETTING OLD AND STAYING YOUNG

THE CHIEF PREVENTIVE of old age is continuous activity, physical and intellectual. In other words, keep going and you will stay young. This advice, which somehow does not sound altogether new, is given in an article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin, October), by Dr. Hugo Ribbert, of Bonn, Germany, author of a recent book on "Death from Old Age." Dr. Ribbert's conclusion is supported by popular empirical evidence, to the effect that the retirement of an elderly man from active business is apt to be followed by rapid "aging" or early death. The author arrives at it through a painstaking study of cell-growth and tissue-building. He acknowledges, to start with, that the abolition of death is as undesirable as it is impossible, since it would result in a static condition of mankind, and he then proceeds to inquire whether the ills of the flesh to which old age is heir may be ameliorated, and organic decay modified and retarded. To consider the body as a machine which is gradually worn out in the course of years is an imperfect analogy, since it possesses the power of self-renewal. Moreover, the phenomena of senility are typical, and their character and degree vary widely in different individuals. The theory of Metchnikoff that old age is due to auto-intoxication from decaying matter in the colon, the author considers untenable, since "it is an impossible conception that any organ can, as such, injure the organism." He points out that if it were really possible to dispense with the colon, it would, as in the case of other organs that are no longer useful, degenerate and grow smaller; but this does not occur. In certain cases he admits that "the investigations of Metchnikoff may be worth consideration." Such cases, however, fall under the head of disease, not of mere senility. Since, therefore, extraneous causes, whether without the body or within it, are excluded as the origin of old age, we must look for its cause to alteration of the cells involved. It has been observed, in fact, that the cells gradually become smaller and that consequently the loss of substance occasioned by the exercise of their functions ceases to be fully restored, as in earlier years, by new material derived from the food. But, he goes on:

"An explanation of old age can not be derived from this alone. For, in spite of their activity, the cells remain in their prime for five or six decades, and then begin to decline. Why does restoration cease at this period? In the answer to this lies the explanation of old age. We must at present content ourselves with the conception that inherited tendencies exist in the cells which permit a plenitude of life for a long time, but finally cease to be operative, just as a watch runs a certain length of time and then stops."

Another phenomenon is observed in this connection which becomes operative much sooner than the decrease in the cells. Says Dr. Ribbert:

"As early as the twentieth year we observe in many sorts of cells the appearance of minute yellow granules, whose quantity so increases in age as to give the organ a brownish appearance, even to the naked eye."

These the author thinks we must regard as a sort of slag, or ashes, arising from metabolic action, and gradually, by their accumulation, affecting the activities of the cells and possibly causing their decrease in size. Is it possible to retard this action in any way, thus restoring youth, in a measure, to the aged? Dr. Ribbert finds ground for hope in an examination of the property inherent in certain plants, as in the begonia, of producing the entire plant from the green cells of a single leaf. He says of this:

"All the properties, therefore, which distinguish the entire organism must be present in the leaf-cells. But most of these are commonly not apparent. They retreat behind the properties which are dominant in the green cells. Hence when the new plant is produced from these, the differentiation must disappear, and all the qualities must be present in equal degree. This may indeed be called a rejuvenation."

A similar process is sometimes observable in animal life:

"In tritons, when the lens of the eye is removed by an operation, a new lens is grown. It is produced from the cells covering the iris, which are distinguished by the presence of a fine-grained brown pigment. . . . These brown granules first disappear, the cells return to their former colorless state, and the new lens is then produced. . . . This may be fairly termed regeneration, i.e., restoration of lost tissue. . . . In ordinary connective tissue. . . . the cells are remarkably insignificant; usually their outline is not perceived, but only that of the nucleus, which is itself only slightly developed. But in the healing of wounds these cells become large again, as they were in the embryo. In this form they multiply and form the new tissue by the production of connecting substance. Then they become small again as they were before. Or when a broken bone is to be healed the flat cells on the inner surface alter their form, becoming large and rounded. They then look as they did at the youthful period of bone-growth; they have rejuvenated themselves. . . . When the bone has been mended they return to their former state."

"These two examples may suffice. They show that there are cases in which the cells of our bodies rejuvenate themselves. They achieve thereby a greater vital activity, but it is a temporary thing which obviously has, on the whole, nothing to do with the rejuvenation of the body. Moreover, the new tissue does not even retain greater youthfulness."

Dr. Ribbert remarks that, after all, the rejuvenation of bone and connective tissue are comparatively unimportant to the present inquiry. The really significant cells are those of the heart-muscle and the cerebral ganglia, and these have not been seen to repair losses of substance even in the case of young and vigorous subjects. However:

"An observation of the heart-muscle in certain cases carries us a step further."

"As remarked above, the cells of the aging body are distinguished by the deposit of tiny yellow granules. This is particularly the case in the muscle-cells of the heart. But if we examine a heart one side of which has had to work harder than the other, and has therefore become stronger, or, as we say, hypertrophic, we note a marked difference in the deposit of these granules. The thickened heart-wall has considerably fewer. . . . This can come only from one of two causes. It is possible that the granules which were deposited before the thickening of the heart-wall have been removed—washed away, as it were—by the greater activity of the muscle, which accompanied the fuller saturation of the cells. Or, if the hypertrophy had already begun before the deposit of the yellow granules was very large, their deposit may have been prevented by the removal of the matter from which they are formed, by reason of the greater activity and better blood supply."

"The first possibility here interests us most, i.e., the lessening of the granules in the already aged fibers. It shows that the cells may return to former conditions in their structure."

Possibly, Dr. Ribbert thinks, we may be successful in thus retarding the progress of cell alteration in the aging body, but he warns us that success requires a sound and healthy body in which the symptoms of age are purely physiological and not superinduced by disease. At the very least both heart and brain must be perfectly sound. With this proviso he believes it entirely feasible to retard the deposit of the yellow granules and the decrease in the size of the cells which mark senility. The means to this end lie in a continuous functional activity. He declares:

"When any one exercises constantly and vigorously he has a much better outlook for maintaining functional activity in old age than if he yields prematurely to an inclination for repose and lessened activity. Incomplete functioning permits the cells to become smaller."

Here again the heart offers an excellent illustration. It not infrequently occurs that the left side has diminished work to perform in consequence of a narrowing of the mitral valve. In such cases the left wall becomes thinner and even in early years a marked deposit of yellow granules is seen, such as usually is observed only in old age. In conclusion Dr. Ribbert assures us:

"Unceasing labor longest preserves the cells at their zenith. . . . Its lack hastens the development of senility."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

USES OF COTTONSEED—Cottonseed as a valuable product dates back only to the close of the Civil War. Prior to that, the seed was considered a nuisance, to be gotten rid of as expeditiously as possible. It is true that some tried to use it even before the invention of the cotton-gin in 1794, samples of the oil were exhibited by the Moravians in 1770, and in 1820 a patent was granted on a process for extracting the oil, but little came of such early efforts. However, by 1880 the value of cottonseed products had risen to seven million dollars, and this was but a beginning. Says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (Chicago):

"Speaking generally, people now eat and wear cottonseed products and do all manner of things with them. The lintels yield batting, wadding, stuffing for pads, cushions, comforts, horse-collars and upholstery, mixing for shoddy, for wool in hat-making and for lambs' wool in fleece-lined underwear; also for felt and low-grade yarns used in making lamp and candle-wicks, twine, rope, and carpets; also cellulose used in making artificial silk and writing-paper, and as a basis for explosives.

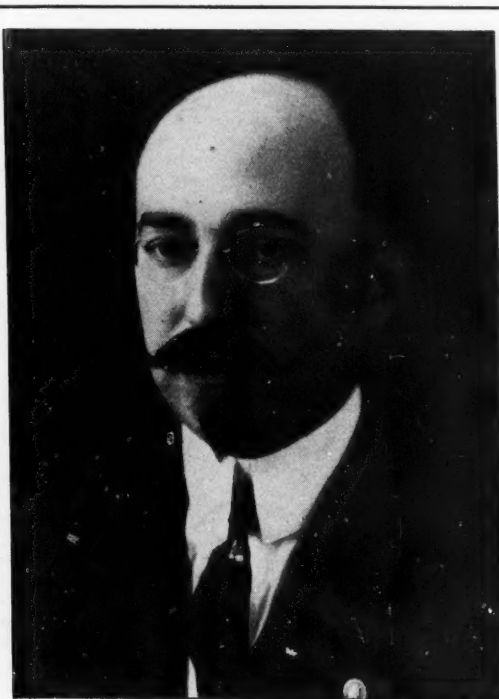
"But this is not all. The hulls are used in feed, fertilizer, paper-stock, and stuffing. The cake and meal are also used in fertilizers, in dyestuffs, in feed for cattle, poultry, horses, and swine, as well as in confectionery and flour. The oil enters the manufacture of lard compounds, white cottolene, butter oil, cooking oil, salad oil, 'olive' oil, and oleomargarines. It is used in the packing of olives and sardines, in miners' oil, in lubricating oil, in paints, in mixing for putty, and in automobile tires. It is an ingredient of soap, washing-powders, etc. Altogether there are fifty-three products. Millions of capital and thousands of persons are employed in the industries growing out of the use of cottonseed. In this connection *The Manufacturers' Record* says: 'Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who in his life rendered valuable service to the industrial South in his statistical presentation of conditions there, took the ground a quarter of a century ago, as we recall it, that the cottonseed, weighing twice as much as the fiber, would some day be worth quite as much.'

"There certainly is encouragement for the belief that this prophecy will be fulfilled. The history of the cottonseed industry in the last forty years is full of marvels. An exposition that would present objectively its various steps from the beginning should be full of interest and instruction, and might be the means of giving a fresh impulse and impetus to discovery."

HYGIENE OF LIGHT

THE EYE is an organ too precious to be trifled with. We may help to keep it sound and strong by attention to the general welfare of the body—by work, rest, play, and sleep, as well as by exercise, wise feeding, and regular removal of the wastes; but besides this it needs special attention. Our posture during work, the light under which we work, paper, printing, dust, smoke, and fumes, the fatigue of sight-seeing—all have their effects upon it.

This is the message of an article by Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg in *Good Lighting* (New York, December). What is the best artificial light? Dr. Hirschberg thinks that probably no one kind is best for all purposes. For general illumination of public squares and buildings the electric light seems to be preferred. The same thing is probably true of private houses. For reading and for microscopic work, electric light may be too bright, altho this objection can be overcome by using lamps of low candle-power, at suitable distance, or by means of ground glass. The same thing may be true of the light yielded by any incandescent solid, such as the "lime" light and the various "mantles" made from incombustible earths. In general, for reading, a "soft" light is best, and it is desirable to have the larger part of the light come to the book by reflection from the walls of the room rather than solely and directly from any source of light near by. For this reason, dark-colored walls are objectionable. To quote further in substance:



DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSCHBERG.
Who would make us better friends of our eyes.

"The ease with which the details of an object are seen depends chiefly on contrasts of shade and color. As the light fades in the evening, the white paper of a printed page becomes darker and darker, until finally it reflects to the eye little more light than the black ink of the printed letters, which consequently no longer stand out clear and distinct. In order to admit all the light possible, the pupil enlarges, and in so doing lessens the distinctness of the retinal image; more important than this, we hold the page closer to the eye, thereby enlarging the retinal image and increasing the intensity of stimulation, but throwing far more work upon the pupillary muscle to focus for the near object. All of these unfavorable conditions taken together place undue strain upon the mechanism of accommodation.

"Hardly less objectionable is excessive illumination of an object. After a certain intensity of light is reached, the retina no longer responds to increase of stimulation with increase of visual reaction. To apply this principle, we have only to remember that a printed letter is not absolutely 'dead black,' but reflects some light. When the illumination is moderate this reflected light hardly affects the retina at all, and the contrast between the black letter and the white paper is marked. As the intensity of illumination increases, contrast is lessened and sharper accommodation as well as closer attention is needed to see distinctly.

"The use of fine type should be reduced to a minimum, because it necessitates greater effort of accommodation and intensifies all the evils of improper illumination. Any printed matter which must be held less than eighteen inches from the eye in order to be seen clearly is undesirable for long-continued reading. Especially is this true in youth.

"Closely connected with the size of the type is the character

of the paper on which it is printed. This should be as dull as possible in order to avoid the confusing effect of a glossy surface. The use of highly calendered paper in many books and serial publications, because such paper lends itself more readily to the reproduction of pictures in half-tone, is a sacrifice of hygienic considerations to cheapness.

"The source of illumination for near work should be as free as possible from unsteadiness or flicker, since a flickering light necessitates the most accurate accommodation. A 'student's lamp,' 'tungsten burner,' or incandescent electric lamp is preferable in this respect to candles, gas-jets, and arc-lights for near work.

"For the same reason caution is demanded in the matter of reading on railroad trains. American railway trains have recently become so heavy, and the roadbed and rails have been so much improved in various ways, that the danger of reading or writing while traveling by rail is much less than formerly. At the same time the danger still exists, and reading on many railway- and trolley-cars is still to be done with caution, or, better still, avoided altogether.

"Microscopes, telescopes, and other optical instruments require close and sometimes continuous use of one or both eyes, and are popularly supposed to be 'hard on the eyes.' But this is not necessarily the case, except for beginners and investigators. Optical instruments are easily focused, and, if care be taken to provide good lighting, routine work with them need not be specially trying to the eyes.

"Finally, it must not be forgotten that the eyes are too precious to be trifled with, and that if one has sore or weak eyes, or pain in the eyes, or can not see clearly to read or to write, or can not plainly distinguish things near or at a distance, then it is always best to consult an oculist or the family physician for advice. Remedies or doctors puffed in generally high-sounding advertisements should be carefully avoided."

THE SUN AS A FOG-MAKER

THAT SUNLIGHT may destroy the clearness of the air and create in it a thick haze or fog is the conclusion of John Aitken, one of the world's greatest authorities on the formation and phenomena of mists. We are told in *Science Abstracts* (London) that on many mornings the air at Falkirk, Scotland, altho clear before sunrise, gradually thickens to a dense haze, while in pure country air similar changes are never noticed. As the result of Mr. Aitken's observations several conclusions are arrived at with respect to this haze, of which the most important is that, when the wind is light and brings moist air from an impure direction, sunshine invariably destroys the clearness of the air. The writer goes on to give the results of some experiments made to determine the cause of these sun-formed fogs. We read:

"From the conclusions mentioned above it seemed probable that the action of sunlight on some of the impurities in the air caused the formation of nuclei and that these nuclei possess an affinity for water, as the fogs were formed even on days when the air was not completely saturated. For carrying out the experiments an apparatus was used which enabled the effect of sunlight on different gases to be tested readily. . . . It was found that a mixture of sulfur dioxide and pure air, while kept in the dark, had no tendency to produce nuclei, but after being acted on by light, especially by sunshine, it became a nucleus-producer. Some of these nuclei were found to have an affinity for water. When the oxid was mixt with air containing the products of imperfect combustion, the facility with which nuclei were produced by sunning was considerably increased. Some experiments made with the normal products of combustion showed that they acted in a very similar way to the artificially produced oxid. From a consideration of the amount of coal burned annually in the British Isles it is shown that there would be ample impurities produced to account for all the observed sun-formed fogs. Attention is called to the fact that the present crusade against smoke-production will do nothing to stop these fogs. They have their origin in invisible impurities produced by combustion. The author points out in conclusion that he has in the present work dealt only with the effects of the products of burning sulfur, but that evidently there is a possibility of some of the other gases produced during combustion playing some part in the production of these fogs."

TO HEAT HUMAN INTERIORS

THE VALUE OF HEAT in curing disease is well known, but it is often difficult to place the heat exactly where it is wanted without heating also parts or organs where high temperature is not desired. Especially is this true of the internal organs. The stomach, or any parts of the alimentary canal, are easily affected by swallowing a hot liquid, but other organs are hard to reach. A German physician, Dr. Nagelschmidt, has now solved the problem by the use of an alternating electric current, and is able to heat any desired point within the body, without affecting any of the tissues around it, the heat being generated precisely at the proper place, and not merely conducted thither from without, heating on its journey all the intervening parts. Says T. C. O'Donnell, who describes this new method in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, December):

"Every physician who has made wide use of heat in the treatment of disease has encountered the perplexing and hitherto unsolved problem of how to localize heat at any point desired in the interior of the body. He is able to give sweating-baths for colds, hot and cold packs for the same affliction in case of juveniles—did ever juvenile escape them?—hot and cold fomentations for sore throat, and even electrical treatment for curing eczema and other skin diseases. The difficulty all along has been to get the heat inside the body at the precise point of the pain. Supposing, for instance, your head ached. Now the first thing to do with the old methods of heat application is to apply the heat—to the rest of the body, and not to the head; the thing for the head was an ice-bag, for this *drove* the blood away from the head, while the heat at the feet, say, *drew* it away. It was a practical demonstration of 'push' and 'pull' in teamwork. The great object sought was to get the blood out of the head by any and all means.

"The principle worked well after a fashion, but its effectiveness was limited by the fact that you can not get all the blood out of the head; and anyway, if you did, the nerve irritation would not be wholly removed. To relieve irritation of the nerve, physicians for a long time sought for some means of getting the soothing effects of heat to the one place where they were needed, and that was where the irritation lay.

"Doctor Nagelschmidt, a German savant of wide repute, has now devised an apparatus that secures this end in a very satisfactory manner. The current—an alternating current—is applied by means of electrodes placed at points opposite the seat of pain. In case of headache, for instance, the positive electrode is applied on one side of the head, say above the ear, the other at the side of the head opposite, so placed that a straight line running from the one to the other would penetrate the region of pain. This is not a difficult matter, as the physician after diagnosing the case can easily locate the seat of irritation, and so adjust the electrodes as to get the painful part in the path of the current. If, for example, a gouty toe is to be treated—and the apparatus treats gout with remarkable effectiveness—the obvious points at which to apply the electrodes are the upper and lower sides of the toe, and not the toe and the instep.

"A more difficult problem is to localize or focus the heat between the poles at the right spot, and that is what 'diathermy,' as Doctor Nagelschmidt's method is called—the word coming from Greek equivalents for 'through' or 'into' and 'heat,' or heat that goes through or into—accomplishes. A demonstration of this focusing quality of the diathermic apparatus, for instance, shows that when the current is made to pass through egg-white the albumen of the egg is not affected whatever at the electrodes, but at the focusing point it is cooked. This point of focus may or may not be at equal distances from the electrodes; proper manipulation of the electrodes determines all that.

"The current alternates at the remarkable rate of three million times per second, the strength of the current reaching, when desired, the still more remarkable figure of three thousand milliamperes—one hundred times the amount of 'juice' used by most electrotherapeutic devices.

"Diathermy is not a panacea. There are a whole lot of diseases that it will not cure, but in headaches of every kind—and heaven knows there are a host of them!—it is making good in an ample manner, as also in relieving neuralgic and sciatic pains, rheumatism, gout, gastritis, and hardening of the blood-

vessels in the brain and region of the abdomen. It also relieves the sharp pains so characteristic of locomotor ataxia, and has been used to good purpose in pleurisy, tic-douloureux, and in several eye and ear affections. Even the labored breathing of asthma has yielded to diathermic applications."

A DEADLY FOOT-PATH

A SIMPLE RECIPE for saving two-thirds of the lives now annually lost on our railways is given in *Engineering News* (New York, November 7). It is this: "Don't walk on the track." Twice as many casual track-walkers are killed yearly as the sum of the lives lost by passengers and employees together. The exact figures for last year are given as follows: 299 passengers and 2,928 employees killed in accidents of all sorts in railway service, while during the same year the total number of other persons suffering death on the railways was 6,438. A few of these deaths of persons not employees nor passengers were of tramps and other persons stealing a ride on freight trains, and about a sixth of the whole occur at grade crossings; but all the remainder are to be charged, we are told, to "the fatal American habit of walking on the railway track." The writer goes on to say:

"Of course, not one person in ten thousand who walks on the railway track has any idea that he is doing anything in any way dangerous. He invariably assumes that he can hear or see any train approaching long enough before it reaches him to take the step or two away from the track which puts him in safety. It is noteworthy that railway section-men whose business it is to work upon and walk along the track seem to suffer few casualties by being run down. They become accustomed to watching for trains.

"Of course, the only way to stop the accidents to trespassers on railway tracks is by such thorough fencing and stringent laws against trespassing on the tracks as have been put in force in most other countries. Such practise and such laws ought by all means to be established in the densely populated sections of the country.

"There are many remote regions, however, where the railway track is in places the only highway. We doubt not that many of the readers of *Engineering News* engaged in engineering field work, for example, find it necessary very often to walk along railway tracks. We think it worth while, therefore, to give a word of warning as to the assumption that a train can always be heard by a person walking on the track while it is still a considerable distance away. This is not always the case. The noise made by a fast railway train is chiefly directed away from the train at the side. Comparatively a small portion of the noise is projected along the track in front of the train. Any other unusual noise at the same time may divert a person's attention from the noise made by an approaching train.

"Another reason why trains may come upon a person walking on the track before he realizes their approach is a quality that sound possesses in common with other wave phenomena, altho to a less degree, of traveling in straight lines. Thus a fast train approaching a sharp curve on the concave side of which there is high ground and on the convex side a broad plain will give a person on the curve almost no warning of its approach until it swings into view a short distance away.

"Walking on a road with two or more tracks is particularly dangerous. A large portion of accidents to trespassers occur on double-track roads where a man in getting out of the way of one train steps onto the other track in front of another train which he has not seen or heard.

"It seems worth while, therefore, to set down the following simple rules which should be observed by everyone who walks on the railway track, as follows: (1) Keep constant watch of the track both in front and behind; (2) Watch and listen with particular care when approaching a curve, while on the curve, and after passing the curve; (3) When walking on a double-track road, keep on the left-hand track and do not fail to keep watch also in the rear, since reverse movements are sometimes made on this track; (4) It is better to walk beside the track than to walk the ties; (5) When tempted to walk on the track, remember that you are placing yourself in greater danger than exists in the most hazardous class of railway employment, and choose some other path!"

ANOTHER X-RAY DISCOVERY

A NEW TRIUMPH of science must be credited to the Roentgen ray, if we are to accept the conclusions drawn by German and English physicists from some interesting experiments described last summer before the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich. Stript of its technical details, the discovery is simply that when a radiograph, or x-ray photograph, is made by passing the rays through a crystal and receiving them on a sensitized plate, results are obtained that confirm in a striking way the modern atomic theories of crystal structure. When a substance assumes crystalline form, its atoms are evidently arranged in some systematic manner. According to one theory those of each system are grouped in "space-lattices," and the x-ray photographs obtained are thought to be due to the passage of the rays through these atomic diffraction-gratings. Ordinary light can not act in this way because its wave-length is too great. On this theory the x-rays are simply lights of very short wave-length—a hypothesis which, altho put forward long ago, has been generally neglected of late. The Bavarian experiments appear, therefore, to throw light, not only on crystal structure, but on the nature of Roentgen radiation. To quote and condense an article by A. E. H. Tutton in *Nature* (London, November 14):

"During a visit to Munich at the beginning of August last the writer was deeply interested in some extraordinary photographs which were shown to him by Professor von Groth, the *doyen* of the crystallographic world, and professor of mineralogy at the university of that city. They had been obtained by Dr. M. Laue by passing a narrow cylindrical beam of Roentgen rays through a crystal of zinc blende, and receiving the transmitted rays upon a photographic plate. They consisted of black spots arranged in a geometrical pattern, in which a square predominated, exactly in accordance with the holohedral cubic symmetry of the space-lattice attributed by crystallographers to zinc blende.

"Professor von Groth expressed the opinion, in agreement with Herr Laue, that owing to the exceedingly short wave-length of the Roentgen rays (assuming them to be of electromagnetic wave character), they had been able to penetrate the crystal structure and to form an interference (diffraction) photograph of the Bravais space-lattice. This latter is the structural foundation of the more complicated regular point-system according to which the crystal is homogeneously built up, and the points of which (the point-system) represent the chemical elementary atoms. The space-lattice, in fact, was conceived to play the same function with the short-wave Roentgen rays that the diffraction grating does to the longer electromagnetic waves of light.

"The details of this work were laid before the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich in two memoirs, on June 8 and July 6 last. There can be no doubt that they are of supreme interest, and that they do in reality afford a visual proof of the modern theory of crystal structure. Moreover, they emphasize in a remarkable manner the importance of the space-lattice, so strongly insisted on from theoretical and from experimental considerations. They further confirm the structure assigned to this binary compound zinc sulfid. Incidentally they may form a crucial test of the accuracy of the two rival theories now being discussed as to the nature of x-rays, the corpuscular and the wave theory.

"Crystallography thus affords to its sister science chemistry the first visible proof of the accuracy of Dalton's atomic theory, and now enters into a new sphere of still greater usefulness. The important work of von Fedorow on crystallochemical analysis is based essentially on the assumption of the space-lattice structure of crystals which is now rendered visible to our eyes. Crystallography has thus become an exact science leading us to a practical knowledge of the hitherto mysterious world where Dalton's atoms and molecules reign supreme."

The article on "Tobacco and Cholera," in our issue of November 9, prompts Mr. Leonard Matthews of St. Louis to write us of a visit made by his wife and himself in 1866 to the great tobacco factory at Barcelona, Spain, where over 4,000 employees were at work. He says: "The director told us that cholera had visited the city the year before, when the town was decimated; yet not one of the 4,000 employees died from the disease."



PORTRAITURE AS RODIN SEES IT

ONE HERESY in art seems most cherished by the incompetent. It is that a bust or a portrait can be good art without being a good likeness. Perhaps it may, but Rodin, the greatest sculptor of the modern world, disputes it. He tells a story of Henner, the French painter, who listened to the complaint of a lady that the portrait which he had painted of her did not look like her. "Hé! Matame," he replied in his Alsatian jargon, "when you are dead your heirs will think themselves fortunate to possess a fine portrait by Henner and will trouble themselves very little to know if it was like you or not." Well, admits Rodin, "it is possible that the painter said that, but it was doubtless a sally which did not represent his real thought, for I do not believe he had such false ideas in an art in which he showed great talent." There is more to consider than the mere fact of likeness as it is generally understood, and Rodin goes on to explain the kind of resemblance demanded in a bust or portrait. We quote from the recently published volume called "Art," in which Paul Gsell has taken down a variety of observations on this general theme from conversations with Rodin, who says:

"If the artist only reproduces superficial features as photography does, if he copies the lineaments of a face exactly, without reference to character, he deserves no admiration. The resemblance which he ought to obtain is that of the soul; that alone matters; it is that which the sculptor or painter should seek beneath the mask of features. . . .

"To tell the truth, there is no artistic work which requires as much penetration as the bust and the portrait. It is sometimes said the artist's profession demands more manual skill than intelligence. You have only to study a good bust to correct this error. Such a work is worth a whole biography. Houdon's busts, for example, are like chapters of written memoirs. Period, race, profession, personal character—all are indicated there."

Rodin here turns to examine several of Houdon's busts, beginning with that of Voltaire:

"What a marvel it is! It is the personification of malice. See! his side-long glance seems watching some adversary. He has the pointed nose of a fox; it seems smelling out from side to side for abuses and follies. You can see it quiver! And the mouth—what a triumph! It is framed by two furrows of irony. It seems to mumble sarcasms. . . .

"Here is Rousseau opposite Voltaire. Great shrewdness in his glance. It is the quality common to all the personages of the eighteenth century; they are critics; they question all the principles which were unquestionably accepted before; they have searching eyes.

"Now for his origin. He is the Swiss plebeian. Rousseau is as unpolished, almost vulgar, as Voltaire is aristocratic and

distinguished. Prominent cheek-bones, short nose, square chin—you recognize the son of the watchmaker and the whilom domestic.

"Profession now: he is the philosopher; sloping, thoughtful forehead, antique type accentuated by the classic band about his head. Appearance purposely wild, hair neglected, a certain resemblance to some Diogenes or Menippus; this is the preacher of the return to nature and to the primitive life.

"Individual character: a general contraction of the face; this is the misanthrope. Eyebrows contracted, forehead lined with care; this is the man who complains, often with reason, of persecution.

"I ask you if this is not a better commentary on the man than his 'Confessions'?

"Now, Mirabeau. Period; challenging attitude, wig disarranged, dress careless; a breath of the revolutionary tempest passes over this wild beast, who is ready to roar an answer.

"Origin; dominating aspect, fine arched eyebrows, haughty forehead; this is the former aristocrat. But the democratic heaviness of the pock-marked cheeks and of the neck sunk between the shoulders betrays the Count de Riquetti to the sympathies of Thiers, whose interpreter he has become.

"Profession: the tribune. The mouth protrudes like a speaking trumpet ready to fling his voice abroad. He lifts his head because, like most orators, he was short. In this type of man nature develops the chest, the barrel, at the expense of height. The eyes are not fixt on any one; they rove over a great assembly. It is a glance at once vague and superb. Tell me, is it not a marvelous achievement to evoke in this one head a whole crowd—more, a whole listening country?

"Finally, the individual character: Observe the sensuous lips, the double chin, the quivering nostrils; you will recognize the

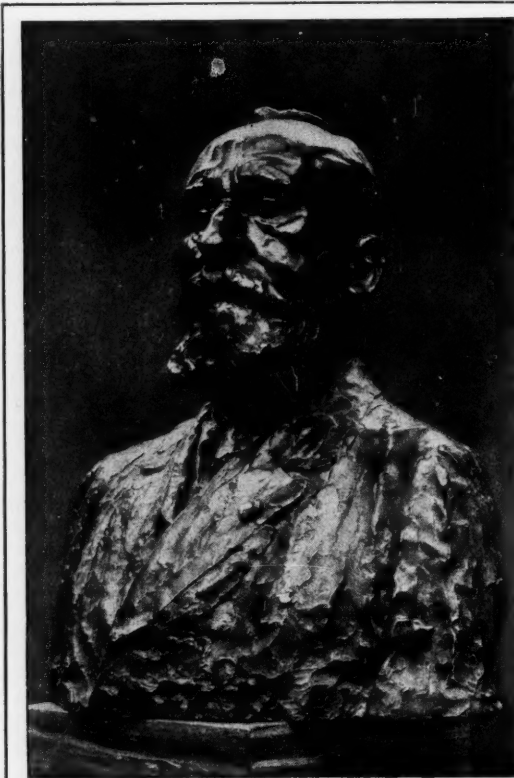
faults—habit of debauch and demand for enjoyment. All is there, I tell you.

"It would be easy to sketch the same character outline from all the busts of Houdon.

"Here, again, is Franklin. A ponderous air, heavy falling cheeks; this is the former artisan. The long hair of the apostle, a kindly benevolence; this is the popular moralizer, good-natured Richard.

"A stubborn high forehead inclined forward, indicative of the obstinacy of which Franklin gave proof in winning an education, in rising, in becoming an eminent scholar, finally in freeing his country. Astuteness in the eyes and in the corners of the mouth; Houdon was not duped by the general massiveness, and he divined the prudent materialism of the calculator who made a fortune, and the cunning of the diplomat who wormed out the secrets of English politics. Here, living, is one of the ancestors of modern America!"

These busts of Houdon exhibit "the fragmentary chronicle of half a century," observes Rodin. And he goes on, the artist in him speaking, "as in the finest written narratives, what pleases most in these memoirs in terra-cotta, in marble, and in



PUVION DE CHAVANNES

From the bust by Rodin.

"In the bust you recognize the aristocracy of an old race. The high forehead and eyebrows reveal the philosopher, and the calm glance, embracing a wide outlook, betrays the great decorator, the sublime landscapist." Compare this with the Houdons opposite.



VOLTAIRE.

"A cunning old gossip—that is the impression produced by this Voltaire, at once so lively, so sickly, and so little masculine."

bronze, is the brilliant grace of the style, the lightness of the hand that wrote them, the generosity of this charming personality, so essentially French, who created them. . . . Ah, what a divine artist!" He continues on the theme of the difficulty of penetrating so profoundly into the consciousness of others:

"The greatest difficulties for the artist who models a bust or who paints a portrait do not come from the work which he executes. They come from the client for whom he works. By a strange

and fatal law, the one who orders his own likeness is the one who always desperately combats the talent of the artist he has chosen. It is very seldom that a man sees himself as he is, and even if he knows himself, he does not wish the artist to represent him as he is. He asks to be represented under the most banal and neutral aspect. He wishes to be an official or worldly marionette. It pleases him to have the function he exercises, the rank he holds in society, completely efface the man that is in him. The magistrate wishes his robe, the general his gold-laced tunic. They care very little whether one can read their characters.

"This explains the success of so many mediocre painters and sculptors who are satisfied to give the impersonal appearance of their clients; their gold lace and their official attitude. These are the artists who are generally highest in favor because they lend their models a mask of riches and importance. The more bombastic a portrait is, the more it resembles a stiff, pretentious doll, the better the client is satisfied.

"Perhaps it was not always so.

"Certain seigneurs of the fifteenth century, for example, seem to have been pleased to see themselves portrayed as hyenas or vultures on the medals of Pisanello. They were doubtless proud

of their individuality. Or, better still, they loved and venerated art, and they accepted the rude frankness of the artist, as tho it were a penance imposed by a spiritual director.

"Titian did not hesitate to give Pope Paul III. a marten's snout, nor to emphasize the domineering hardness of Charles V., or the salaciousness of Francis I., and it does not appear to have damaged his reputation with them. Velasquez, who portrayed King Philip IV. as a nonentity, tho an elegant man, and who unflatteringly reproduced his hanging jaw, nevertheless kept his favor.

And the Spanish monarch has acquired from posterity the great glory of having been the protector of genius.

"But the men of to-day are so made that they fear truth and love a lie. They seem to be displeased to appear in their busts as they are. They all want to have the air of hairdressers.

"And even the most beautiful women, that is to say, those whose lines have most style, are horrified at their own beauty when a sculptor of talent is its interpreter. They beseech him to make them ugly by giving them an insignificant and doll-like physiognomy.

"So, to execute a bust is to fight a long battle. The one thing that matters is not to weaken and to rest honest with oneself. If the work is refused, so much the worse. So much the better perhaps; for often, it proves that it is full of merit.

"As for the client who, tho discontented, accepts a successful work, his bad humor is only temporary; for soon the connoisseurs compliment him on the bust and he ends by admiring it. Then he declares quite naturally that he has always liked it."



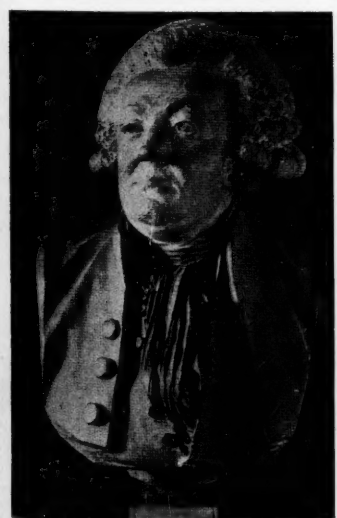
ROUSSEAU.

Rodin thinks this bust a better commentary on the man than his "Confessions."

GOOD AND BAD IN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES are such long and firmly established institutions among us that their novelty to foreign eyes strikes one as itself novel. Mr. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, sets out to instruct his fellow countrymen regarding this ancient and honorable institution that has overflowed

into Canada, and in that branch, at least, becomes a concern of the British Empire. Mr. Low finds nothing to correspond to them in Europe, tho "they date back almost to the beginning of things in America." He begins by giving an account of the earliest of these, Phi Beta Kappa, founded in 1776 at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., by five students who drew up rules for their governance, and decreed that each member should wear a silver badge bearing the Greek



MIRABEAU.

A head which "evokes a whole crowd—more, a whole listening country."



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"Here, living, is one of the ancestors of modern America."

letters. Three years later the parent club authorized the universities of Harvard and Yale to establish chapters. Mr. Low, it must be pointed out, seems not to understand the distinction that has grown up between Phi Beta Kappa and the other Greek-letter societies, for he omits to mention the scholarship standing necessary for its membership, and the practically non-social character of this fraternity in comparison with the others. But, as he says, it "was the beginning of a movement which now has 389,000 members enrolled in 2,500 chapters, and owning property worth at the lowest estimate not less than £3,000,000." Mr. Low, having to furnish information for an entirely uninitiated audience, begins with the a, b, c:

"There are thirty-six of these recognized societies, each named after two or three Greek letters, such as Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, Psi Upsilon, all of them organized practically on the same basis and with the same object in view. They are called 'secret,' because their members take an oath or a pledge on admission, and are supposed not to reveal the ritual which is part of the ceremony of initiation. Some of the societies impose tests to prove the courage or worth of the candidate seeking admission, and while most of these are harmless and only what might be expected from undergraduates always ready for a boyish lark, there have been numerous cases where misdirected ingenuity has resulted in permanent injury or death. 'Death at a fraternity initiation' or 'Seriously injured while being initiated' are almost standing head-lines in American newspaper offices. Admission to these societies is secured by election, just as to any other club or organization, from among the 'freshmen,' that is, the undergraduates who have just been enrolled, and they remain members of the university chapter during their entire course of four years, so that an active chapter will have at the same time among its members men from all the classes, and even those engaged in postgraduate work.

"Not every student is eligible for admission any more than every man is eligible for admission to every club, as the fraternities are supposed to exercise discrimination in the selection of their members and to accept only those whose known character or antecedents are a guaranty that they will be congenial to their associates. There is an aristocracy here as in everything else, and some of the fraternities are as fond of 'pilling' a candidate as are some of the fashionable clubs."

To show how the fraternities form "a little aristocracy within the college community," Mr. Low quotes from the "Manual of College Fraternities," by William Raimond Baird, to the effect that "out of the great development of chapter-house life has come a tendency, altogether too marked in some institutions, to overbuild—to provide the student members with conditions of ease and luxury such as many will not be likely to have for years after they have left college or university." Worse than that seems to be the "snobbishness, exclusiveness, a disposition to pick men who are wealthy rather than worthy, intellectual sloth, and moral flabbiness" which have been "the unpleasant fruits of chapter-house extravagance." It is a pity that Mr. Low did not include an account of the splendid heroism and self-sacrifice of several Cornell boys at the fire, a few years ago, that destroyed a chapter-house in Ithaca and snuffed out their young lives in their effort to save other life. He turns to consider the two sides to the fraternity question:

"There are some men, educators as well as university executives and university graduates, who are frank in their condemnation of the whole fraternity system, and who say that when the five men met, more than a century ago, in the quaint Virginia college-town and created Phi Beta Kappa, they laid a blight on the American university from which it will never recover. Their chief complaint is that the fraternity defeats the very purpose for which the university exists. The true function of a university, these men say, is not only to teach men out of books, but to teach something a great deal more, to teach them loyalty, to teach them to see life broadly, to teach them to respect character rather than the accidents of birth or wealth. The influence exercised by the fraternity opposes the influence that the university ought to exercise. To the fraternity member, young, impressionable, naturally intolerant of discipline, the chapter-house and the chapter-members hold for him the highest allegiance. The chapter-house, and not the university, is his

world. He is a member of a sworn brotherhood, and it is the brotherhood that must be helped or defended against students or professors.

"The fraternity, also, it is asserted, has a bad influence in cultivating snobbishness, in creating antagonisms, and cultivating tastes that should not be formed so early in life. There is, of course, always the temptation for a fraternity to admit to membership the son of a rich man whose allowance is known to be extravagantly large, for no matter how well endowed the chapter-house is it can always make good use of money; there is always something needed for which the ordinary revenue is not sufficient. The poor student of ability and character who is rejected in favor of the man whose only qualifications are a rich and generous father is naturally resentful. And another indictment against the chapter-house is that it encourages idleness and drinking. The chapter-house is primarily a club, sometimes very simple in its appointments and at other times very luxurious, but always a club, and there is nothing quite so demoralizing to a man naturally inclined to be soft as club life. Is it a good thing, it is asked, to encourage club life in undergraduates?

"In defense of the fraternity, it is urged that it brings men of the same tastes with the same ideals in close contact, and they form friendships beneficial not only during their undergraduate days, but enduring after they leave the university." It encourages *esprit de corps* which, it is admitted, may at times be harmful through overzeal, but as a rule is distinctly an advantage, not alone to the fraternity members, but to the university itself. It teaches undergraduates good business habits and social discipline, and encourages them to increase the reputation of their society. The chapter-house is a business as well as a social enterprise, its members manage it and are in control of its finances, and that training is well worth having. The member who drinks to excess is not only not encouraged, but is not tolerated; the member who spends his time in the clubrooms at the expense of his scholarship is regarded with contempt."

BODY-SNATCHING IN FICTION

FEAR IS FELT by some people in England that the novel may be degraded into "a scandalous chronicle of private affairs." Voices like Mr. Thomas Hardy's and Mr. James Douglas's are raised in warning, after the appearance of a thinly veiled novel that details the unhappy life of George Gissing, the novelist. This book is called "The Private Life of Henry Maitland," written by Mr. Morley Roberts, Gissing's most intimate friend, who makes no secret of the person he meant to portray. He even claims "that Gissing would have desired that his unfortunate life on earth should be fully chronicled by the man who knew it best." Mr. Douglas, writing in *The Daily News* (London), also gives out the information that another novel "is being written which deals with the private sorrows of one of our greatest living novelists," and he declares that "if this novel should ever crawl or creep into print it would raise a storm of wrath that would shake the world to its foundations." The practise apparently is not of recent growth, for Mr. Douglas goes on to add that "other novels equally infamous have been written and have been suppressed only by the determined action of their victims." Long reviews of the new book appear in the London papers, and we quote from *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) an abstract of the facts about Gissing that are declared so objectionable:

"Mr. Morley Roberts describes him at their first meeting in a little hotel, not far from Owen's College, Manchester, where both were being educated. Gissing was then recognized as an extraordinary young scholar, in classical learning the first in the college. 'I remember quite well,' writes Mr. Morley Roberts, 'seeing him sit on a little table, swinging his legs, and to this day I can remember somewhat of the impression he made upon me. He was curiously bright, with a very mobile face. He had abundant masses of brown hair combed backwards over his head, gray-blue eyes, a very sympathetic mouth, an extraordinarily well-shaped chin—altho perhaps both mouth and chin were a little weak—and a great capacity for talking and laughing.' He was then about sixteen, had obtained a scholarship which enabled him to study at Owen's College, and was living alone in

lodgings. This last circumstance, as he told his biographer many years later, was a cruel and most undesirable thing. 'I see now,' he said, 'that one of my sisters should certainly have been sent with me.' For a youth of his peculiar temperament such companionship would have had a powerful moral influence. Lacking it, he fell. One day he showed his friend a photograph of a young girl, aged perhaps seventeen, 'with her hair down her back. She was not beautiful, but she had a certain prettiness, the mere prettiness of youth, and she was undoubtedly not a lady.' This was the girl who wrecked Gissing's life at its very beginning. She was, to use Mr. Morley Roberts' blunt word, a prostitute. How Gissing became acquainted with her is not explained. One certainly does not get the impression from the book that it was sheer animal baseness that led him astray. The affair seems to have developed slowly, almost as a consequence of his isolation and loneliness, and not as a red blaze coming out of an unguarded nature. Mr. Morley Roberts says that his affection for her seemed to be very sincere. He strove to get her away from the life she was living. He haunted the streets which she haunted. Most of his money was apparently spent on her. She was probably frightfully extravagant, and perhaps given to drink. Gissing wanted to marry her, in spite of all warnings and persuasions. But he was by this time in serious financial difficulties. A series of thefts began to disturb the students. Books, money, and coats were stolen; a detective watched, and Gissing was caught in the act."

When Gissing was released from jail his friends helped him to come to America. In his own novel, "New Grub Street," is given the essence of his unhappy life here, but more bitter things awaited his return to England:

"He married the girl who had caused his downfall, and turned to fiction as a means of earning a living. His wife was a confirmed drunkard, and worse; she left him often, and came back more battered and degraded. Her habits compelled him to move perpetually from one mean house to another. He was fairly imprisoned in Grub Street—that grim prison-house of the man of letters—from which he never escaped. He was writing for eight hours a day in dirty, wretched surroundings with a wife sometimes almost insane from alcohol. 'This was the kind of life that Henry Maitland [Gissing], perhaps a great man of letters, lived for years. Comfortable people talk of his pessimism and his grayness of outlook, and never understand. The man really was a hedonist, he loved things beautiful—beautiful and orderly. He rejoiced in every form of art, in books and in music, and in all the finer inheritances of the past. But this was the life he lived, and the life he seemed to be doomed to live from the first.'

"In happier circumstances, as Mr. Morley Roberts says, Gissing would have been a Bentley or a Porson, and would have jested and declaimed in Greek, breathing the atmosphere of quiet learning in a University town. Novel-writing he loathed, and he sold his books one after another for fifty pounds each. He would have taken years to write a book if fear and hunger and poverty had not driven him on."

The poor creature to whom he was bound died in horrible circumstances while Gissing and his friend were at Eastbourne. We read on:

"Mr. Morley Roberts' narrative at this stage is profoundly moving. Gissing was once more alone, relieved of the drain upon his resources, but at the mercy of his temperament. Soli-

tude ate into his nerves. One day he told his friend: 'I could stand it no longer, so I rushed out and spoke to the first woman I met.' From the very start, says Mr. Morley Roberts, the whole affair seemed hopeless, preposterous, intolerable. But Gissing married her, 'the young woman who was to be his second wife, to bear him children, to torture him for years, to drive him almost mad, and once more make a financial slave of him. . . . She possessed neither face nor figure, nor a sweet voice, nor any charm—she was just a female.'

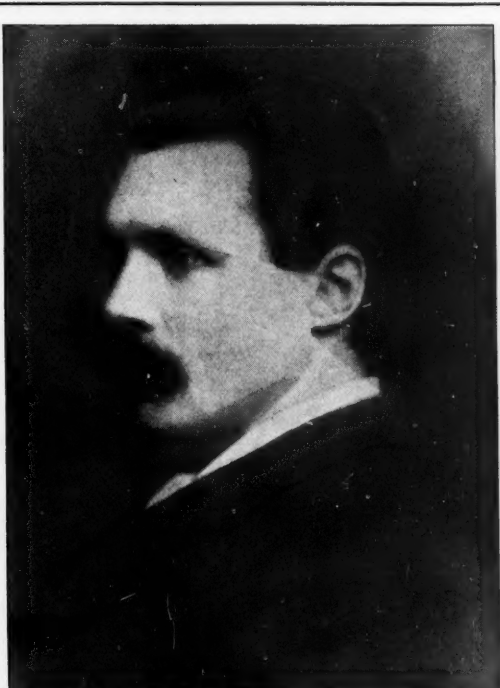
"He left her, of course. For years he endured domestic torment. His wife must have had a strain of madness in her blood,

but he submitted patiently, and two children were born. Then came the end. He made up his mind to go to Italy, made arrangements for the care of his boys, and supplied his wife with money. 'But altho he was rejoiced to be alone for a time, or at any rate relieved from the violent misery of her presence, I came once more to discern, both from things he said and things he wrote to me, that a celibate life began again to oppress him gravely.' About a year later he met a young French lady, who got into correspondence with him about the translation of 'New Grub Street' into French. They met and were strangely drawn to each other. They decided, both aware of the gravity of the step, to live together and make the world believe they were married. Somehow as Mr. Morley Roberts tells the story it seems less reprehensible than the bare fact would indicate. 'She is a woman to go through fire for, as you saw,' he wrote to his friend; 'an incredible woman to one who has spent his life with such creatures.' It is perhaps too much to say even now that Gissing was happy. 'He did not take kindly to exile, or to the culinary methods of a careful French interior.' The reference is to Gissing's rather peculiar tastes in food, which were not satisfied in

his new ménage. It nearly brought about another catastrophe. 'The man is a moral coward,' said one of his friends. 'He stands things up to a certain point and then runs away.' He ran away from French feeding, but returned. Pulmonary trouble began to assert itself. He died on December 28, 1903. It is good to think that after such heavy trials he had some brief respite, and that one loving heart tended him."

Mr. Douglas does not print Mr. Hardy's letter apropos this curious book, but gives its substance in disjointed sentences:

"Mr. Hardy, as the acknowledged head of English letters, speaks with authority, and I hope his warning voice will be heeded. He thinks that I 'deserve great praise for having boldly opened up an inquiry into a matter so greatly affecting society and morals,' and I am more than content with that justification of my protest. He points out that 'infinite mischief would lie in the mixing of fact and fiction in unknown proportions,' and that 'the power of telling lies about people through that channel after they are dead, by stirring in a few truths, is a horror to contemplate. He then proceeds to show that 'such a development has been almost inevitable nowadays, when the novelist has ceased to be an artist, but has become a mere reporter, and is told that he must be nothing else.' He goes on to say: 'I have been gravely assured by a critic in full practise that to write down everything that happens in any household is the highest form of novel construction, being the presentation of a real "slice of life" (a phrase which I believe I had the misfortune to originate many years ago, tho I am not sure).' He concludes by remarking that he leaves untouched the question whether, 'even if every word be truth, truth should be presented (unauthorized) by so stealthy a means.'"



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GEORGE GISSING.

The most autobiographical of modern English novelists. The things he left untold about his life are now published in a novel by his most intimate friend, and reprobated by many.



RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



ONE MAN'S WORK FOR A MILL VILLAGE

IT WAS A VISIT to the cotton-mill district in Columbia, S. C., which led the editor of *The Lutheran* to ask the Rev. Dr. C. E. Weltner to tell the readers of that Philadelphia weekly something about the wonderful things he is doing among the Olympia mill-workers. Dr. Weltner is blind, yet he teaches in the theological seminary at Columbia, and as pastor of the

a mill community, land and improvements thereon being owned by the company, and these four communities have a total population of about seven thousand. The management of this company is in the hands of men who have done and are now doing a great deal for the mental, spiritual, and physical uplift of their operatives. . . . The company also supplements the salaries of the various ministers working in the communities. In this district there are four churches, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and Episcopalian. They have an aggregate membership of about 750. About ten years ago the South Carolina Synod planted a mission in the Olympia community, and in 1904 erected a neat church of brick, St. Luke's.

"The Lutheran constituency in this district is not large, hence the present membership of St. Luke's is small, about 65, with a Sunday-school of 175. This is due principally to the fact that the better class of Lutherans do not stay long at a cotton-mill, but work back to the farm, or enter other occupations, as soon as they have fitted themselves for them."

So the work, Dr. Weltner explains, is that of a "spiritual wayside inn," but his story of the last six years is really a most remarkable record of accomplishment:

"In March, 1906, we found about twenty in Sunday-school, and a dozen at the morning service. Of those in Sunday-school only a few could read, and that was a rather painful performance. Naturally this state of affairs suggested the necessity of teaching the children to read. Accordingly, half a dozen children of the neighborhood were gathered by the pastor and his wife and taught during the summer months. The number of those willing to learn soon grew, and by October it became necessary to conduct the night-school in the Sunday-school room of St. Luke's. The teaching force consisted of three volunteers and a regular teacher. The latter was paid ten dollars a month for three evenings each week. The pupils, all workers in the mill, paid fifteen cents a week for the teachers' salary and furnished their books. The average attendance during the first winter was forty. Soon the Columbia Board of Education became attracted to this work and suggested that they would furnish the professional teachers, if



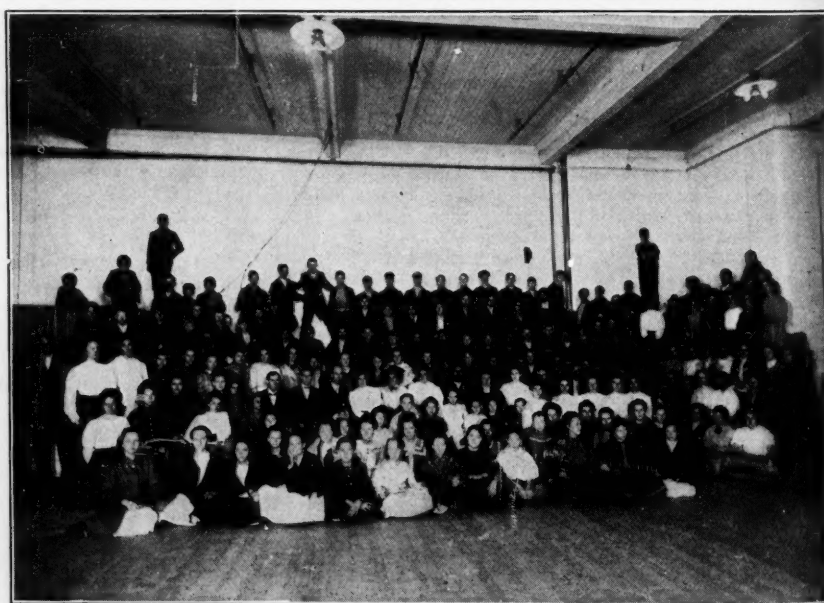
THE WORKERS' HOME.

The Rev. Dr. Weltner and his wife standing in the front door.

Lutheran church in Olympia (the mill district) has made the community "a new place to live in." And his wife has stood with him, and is given the credit for having "created an interest in beautifying homes and yards, and in good housekeeping," among "people who were without taste or refinement." Dr. Weltner, "the 'grand old man' (probably fifty years young) of the mill-workers," and the editor "had scarcely reached the largest cotton-mill in the world when the windows opened above us and greetings came showering down upon him from all sides. . . . Kings might be proud to be recognized thus by their subjects."

This prepares us for Dr. Weltner's own modest story of his work, as it appears in *The Lutheran* of December 5. He first reminds us that about 130,000 people, nearly one-quarter the population of South Carolina, live in the 200 mill communities of what is now the second cotton manufacturing State in the Union. They are chiefly the "mountain whites," illiterate, but of the purer American stock, and capable of high development.

"One of the largest groups of mills is located at Columbia, S. C. Around each of the four mills, Olympia, Granby, Richland, and Capital City, there is



Courtesy of "The Lutheran."

THE CENTRAL NIGHT-SCHOOL.

These pupils work in the mill eleven hours a day, and the great majority of them get all the schooling they ever will have right here, studying reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, and grammar.

the company would provide the equipment of the night-school. This agreement was reached during the summer of 1907, and in the fall of that year the night-school started under the new conditions with 150 pupils, taught in three grades, provided by three efficient teachers, the founder of the school being retained as principal. The following year the school grew to 250, the next to 300; then a second night-school was started in another part of the district. At present the Central Night-school has an attendance of 150, and seven professional teachers. The branches taught are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, and civics."

Hardly less important and valuable are the sewing-school and cooking classes, conducted under the guidance of the pastor's wife. "The weekly music rehearsal brings together a group of boys and girls for instrumental and vocal music," while "a fine opportunity for telling work is given by the neighborhood mothers' meetings." Young people "willing to do something are sent out to attend to the Sunday-School Home Department or Cradle Roll Department." St. Luke's Workers' Home is an ordinary four-room mill-house, formerly occupied by operatives. The pastor of St. Luke's continues:

"The most hopeful feature of this work at present is the increasing thirst for education. St. Luke's Sunday-school is supporting a young man at Newberry College; this young man is at present in the preparatory department, but he is not allowed to take a short cut, and some day, please God, he will enter the theological seminary. A scholarship fund has been provided to assist those who desire to climb higher. At present seven young people are attending academies and other higher schools; some of them have in view teaching, nursing, kindergarten work, office or general commercial work."

AN "ATHLETE OF GOD"

THE PHRASE, "athlete of God," is what the medievalists would have applied to Robert Collyer, who died November 30 at the age of eighty-four. So observes the New York *Sun*, as it prints a correspondent's reminiscences of the Dr. Collyer of earlier days when he was a figure conspicuous in two continents. Dr. Minot J. Savage recalls how he came to this country from Yorkshire, "a blacksmith and a Methodist home preacher." He early went to the Unitarian Church, and Dr. Furness was his spiritual father. Dr. Savage writes:

"About that time the late Moneure D. Conway was the Unitarian minister in Cincinnati. About to be married, he wished Dr. Furness to go out and perform the ceremony. It was not easy in those days for him to get a 'supply' for his pulpit. He decided to give the young blacksmith a chance to try his wings. He told his trustees that he would like to be gone for two Sundays, but that if they were dissatisfied with the supply they could send him word and he would return after the first Sunday. But the word they did send him was that he could stay as long as he pleased.

"Soon the young preacher went to Chicago and took charge of a new bit of mission work. It grew, as all the world knows, till Dr. Collyer became a figure tall enough to be seen over two continents.

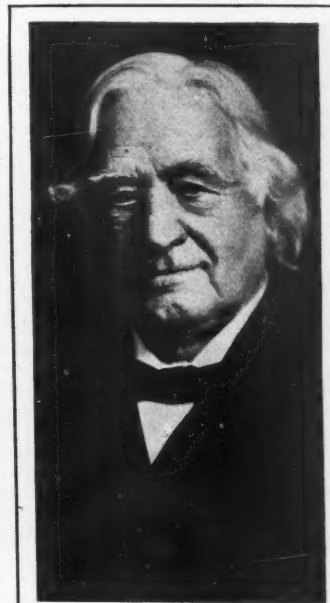
"In 1873 Newman Hall, the famous preacher of London, was in this country lecturing. He was raising money to build a tower for his church, which as an appeal to our money-givers he called the Lincoln Tower.

"He was to lecture in Chicago, and I with hundreds of others helped to crowd the hall. It was a wild and stormy day. After we were gathered a telegram came saying the speaker would be an hour late. The manager was in despair. How could a crowd like that sit still and wait in silence for a solid hour? Then he spied Mr. Collyer and came and asked him if he would not help him out? Then I, for one, was amazed at the readiness and power of this man. He climbed to the platform and spoke for an hour till Dr. Hall's arrival was announced. And his address was so fine, so entertaining, so strong that the lecturer that came after him was a complete anticlimax. The audience would have had more than its money's worth if Dr. Hall had been five hours late instead of one.

"Such was he in the old days! Who else could have done it?"

Fearing that Dr. Collyer had "lived so long as to survive the generations that knew him, and dying is but a name to a time busy with so many noisier things," *The Sun* adds editorially to Dr. Savage's words:

"It can do no harm or good, perhaps, if some of the aged among us dwell for a moment on that stately presence, that kindled and kindling eye, that face of power and benignity, those locks that time had to silver turned when present patriarchs were in knickerbockers, that clear voice of the born orator but without any affectations of the elocutionist; who that ever saw and heard Robert Collyer, we won't say in the pulpit but 'on the platform,' in the days of the 'lyceum,' when men like Emerson and Holmes were content with a hard-earned \$50 a night, and an occasional night at that to be passed in the spare bed whose arctic sheets had been submitted to the warming-pan—who can forget that front of dignity and that eye of fire?"



ROBERT COLLYER.

"Professing for years unpopular opinions, he looked like some great saint and doctor of a church not his."

"What did he say? It was enough that, professing for years unpopular opinions, he looked like some great saint and doctor of a church not his. Remembering him, we think for no reason of another 'lyceum lecturer,' Wendell Phillips, the most suave and polished of Ionian orators, a brow of honey and a heart of bitterness inextinguishable, bland, Quakerish, gentle, terrible without noise.

"There was a giant or two in the prime of Robert Collyer."

WHY NOT THE SMALL TOWN?

NOT ALL the problems dealing with the social, mental, moral, and physical betterment of the people, particularly the young, are to be encountered in the large cities. Yet it is here that the greatest concentration of reformatory agencies is to be found. A man who merely signs himself "A Former Resident" makes a plea for the small town—the town or city of from 3,000 to 10,000 people, "where men and women live as neighbors and where the enormous power of great funds for the promotion of these same social, mental, and moral phases is lacking." Something should be done to stir the "community consciousness" of such centers, thinks this writer in *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City), to a proper sense of civic responsibility. The needs as he sees them are such as any small town, if examined, could typify. The one best known to him is thus described:

"Those who were born and reared in a small town and have since gone to larger communities always love to go back at graduation time. In the midst of a visit back home during commencement festivities the writer asked a friend what had become of little Jimmie Brown, an old playmate. My pleasant dreams came to an abrupt end. Jimmie Brown was dead—dead of syphilis. I asked of another friend—a physician—how prevalent the disease was. He told me that he was treating five similar cases.

"The population of this town is just 4,000. How many other

young men and young women were similarly afflicted there was no way of telling except by interviewing the other ten doctors. Even then the figures would not have been accurate, for the shame of having such a loathsome malady no doubt drove a number of victims to other towns for treatment.

"Hearsay evidence indicted the morals of the community. They had been much better in my time—almost a score of years ago. Next I inquired about some of my girl schoolmates. A majority of them were married, several teaching school, others had moved away. Still others, alas, had been ruined at home and could now be found at addresses in large cities. Boys and girls had always strolled about the streets until late at night during the summer months. There was no other amusement or entertainment for them except an occasional melodramatic or wild-west show. One disorderly house was openly operated and is still. The proprietress is referred to by both men and women as 'Aunt Tom and her girls.'"

He began to wonder what local forces were at work for the moral regeneration of the community, and his inquiry led to the Woman's Club as the most active social force:

"It has 110 members, 75 of whom are active. The club sessions have been so well attended that it has become necessary to engage a lodge hall for the meetings. And these women were spending their club funds and energies in the work of improving the driveway and general appearance of the cemetery. They were trying to keep fresh and green the memory of the dead, and meanwhile were endangering the lives of their children. Such was their idea of civic betterment. This was because the public could see the quick results of the work at the cemetery while it might not recognize the infinitely greater service in the redemption of human bodies and souls. Even the work at the cemetery was not what it should have been, I was told, because the outgoing president had appointed committees which the incoming president claimed the privilege of nominating.

"I am not attacking women's clubs. They are doing a noble work where their energies are not misdirected, but what brilliant opportunities they do miss in the smaller communities! In my home town the most capable woman had just completed her term as president and the next in ability had succeeded her. Either might easily have led the club in a battle for some worthy object among living beings. Neither of them saw the large opportunity for a moral campaign—yet the new president was the mother of the young physician who had opened my eyes.

"Perhaps the young men and women are not entirely blame-worthy for falling into the evils which are lurking in every community. There was no Christian Association for either boys or girls. There are at least a score of men who might easily build and equip a Young Men's Christian Association plant or some institution equally profitable from a social standpoint. Yet nothing of this sort has been done.

"This small town had a public library stocked with several thousand books, the gift of a now famous native son, who wished to do some real good. But the library is open to the reading public only one afternoon and three evenings a week. Nor is there any connection between the school libraries and the public libraries.

"It is amusing to see the look of suspicion and distrust on the faces of those to whom the social-center idea was merely suggested. The proposition of utilizing a large public-school investment for twelve months in a year was almost too advanced an idea even for the local and county school superintendent.

"In attempting the moral regeneration or clean-up of a small town there is always one factor to be encountered. It is the dreaded existence of Mrs. Grundy. This is exactly where a woman's club active as an organization has a distinct advantage over any individual."

The writer bases his observations upon the facts of one small town, whether located in the East or the West he does not say. But he declares with apparent truth that his "home town is no different from thousands of others," and continues:

"A dozen, yes, over a score of towns of varying sizes, which are in the same moral predicament and suffering the same physical blight, have come under my own personal observation. In these towns are hundreds of intelligent and capable women. If the women's clubs were to direct their energies against some of the insidious evils which beset the lives of their own boys and girls, a social revolution would follow. What a power in any community such a body of women would be. No movement would dare to defy them long. This is not a dream, for the women of some communities have made it a glorious reality."

ENGLISH CHURCH PRESS ON DIVORCE

REGRET AND CRITICISM are being voiced in English Church circles because the one clerical member of the Divorce Commission—the Archbishop of York—did not maintain the uncompromising Church position on the question; at least, that he did not insert a note of deprecation in the minority report of which he was one of the signers. Divorce was recommended by both majority and minority, tho the latter refused to countenance the additional grounds for granting it indorsed by the majority—such as wilful desertion, cruelty, incurable insanity, habitual drunkenness, and penal servitude for life—recommended by the majority. But the Church press think the minority should not merely have "stood pat" in opposing new extensions; they should have tried to bring the law back to the strict rule of the Church. A London correspondent of *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) declares that the minority report "shows plainly how utterly incompatible is their position as Churchmen with their position as Royal Commissioners—for in this connection they can not, in the very nature of things, serve both Holy Church and the modern secular State." *The Church Times* (London) points out, however, that the Commission has been "dealing with the laws of England, not with the rules of the Church," and "since many Englishmen are not Christians, the two systems can not be expected to coincide." The Archbishop of York is also a Privy Counsellor of England, "and he could hardly refuse to serve on a Royal Commission dealing with so important a matter; serving on the Commission, he was bound by the terms of reference."

The London *Guardian*, organ of the Established Church, finds "the most abiding as well as the most painful impression" derived from a study of the majority report to be "its utter and hopeless materialism." Going on:

"The eminent and distinguished ladies and gentlemen who are responsible for it appear to have been unable to discern in marriage anything more than a contract of convenience, retaining its validity only so long as serious causes of disturbance fail to arise. We are sure that it was intensely disagreeable to them to be compelled to take a view which was certain to justify criticism from other than the purely legal and practical standpoints. It may, indeed, have been inevitable that the finer and more idealistic conceptions of marriage should become obscured in the course of such an inquiry. It is nevertheless a calamity that what one may term the business and contractual side of this great sacrament should be so disagreeably prominent. Happily the minority report, with its grave and thoughtful appeal to the better instincts of the community, is some corrective to the materialism of the document it criticizes with such conspicuous ability. . . . The attitude of the Church upon divorce is dictated to her by loyalty to the mind of Christ, . . . and the Church would be untrue to her mission and her traditions were she not to place every possible obstacle in the way of this tremendous departure from the very essence of Christian teaching."

The Church Times (London), representing what is known as the High Church party, criticizes the majority report for asserting that the Eastern Church teaches the dissolubility of marriage. It permitted a dispensation allowing some divorced persons to marry, but it looked upon that given case as polygamous. It finds a more important point in the question whether marriage can be allowed after divorce, and observes on this phase of the matter:

"All divorce is an evil, but it attains its worst when it means that man or woman can easily cast off one consort for the purpose of taking another. That is what endangers the family and shakes the foundations of human life. We could wish that the minority report had made this distinction. It is easy to argue powerfully and convincingly for the extended grounds of divorce, regarded merely as divorce; to treat divorce as necessarily involving the right to marry is to give away the case to those who, under cover of this argument, seek to make of marriage nothing but a terminable contract."



WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD



Below will be found this year's suggestions to readers who contemplate making winter trips to southern parts of our own country, to Southern Europe, the Mediterranean, South America, and around the world. It is the sixth season in which information of the kind has been given in these columns. The aim has been to supply readers with initial assistance, only leaving them to complete their investigations by correspondence with transportation companies and tourist agencies.

TO EUROPE AND THE ORIENT

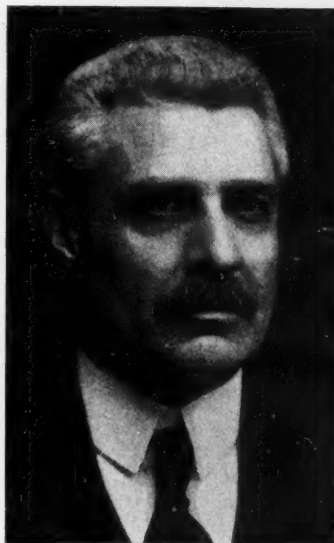
EVER since there has been a trans-Atlantic steamship service, Europe has exerted a peculiar fascination on the traveler who seeks health, rest from business cares, or mere enjoyment during the winter months. Countries that border on the Mediterranean—Spain, France, Italy, Morocco—have the charms of a delightful climate to offer, combined with features of varying historic and picturesque interest. Egypt and Palestine—the Orient—form an important addition to the pleasures of the tourist who plans a South Europe itinerary at this season of the year, while there is an abundance to be said in favor of extending his or her travels to more northerly regions, such as Great Britain, Germany, or Switzerland.

As there is so much to choose from in the way of countries to visit, so there are numerous methods provided for carrying out the details of travels. Several of the large steamship companies have planned special cruises during the winter in which the tourist performs his sightseeing journey in what might be called a traveling hotel at a minimum of personal inconvenience and discomfort. Then, there are the tours conducted by the regular touring agencies in which the changes incidental to traveling from one country to another are looked after by one of the representatives of these agencies. And, finally, the tourist may choose to travel independently, planning his own itinerary and making his own steamship and railroad bookings.

For the convenience of the "independent" tourist there are twenty-two trans-Atlantic lines maintaining a regular service throughout the year between this country and Europe. Of these, the greater number make New York their port of departure—the American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Austro-American, Cunard, Fabre, French, Hamburg-American, Holland American, Italian Royal Mail, North German Lloyd, Red Star, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Russian American, Scandinavian American, Spanish



GRINDELWALD AND THE WETTERHORN IN WINTER.



SAMUEL REA.

Formerly First Vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and recently chosen President.



VIEW OF THE CHAGRES RIVER WHERE IT ENTERS GATUN LAKE.

The mass of earth in the center of the picture is the last that will be removed before water is let into the completed canal.

Trans-Atlantic, and White Star lines. Four have sailings from Boston—the Allan, Cunard, Leyland, and White Star lines. Five have sailings from Philadelphia—the Allan, American, Hamburg-American, Italian Royal Mail, and Red Star lines. Two have sailings from Portland, Me.—the Cunard and White Star Dominion lines—and five from Canadian and Nova Scotian ports—the Allan, Canadian Pacific Railway, Cunard, Royal Line, and White Star Dominion lines. Most of these lines have weekly dates of sailing.

Of special cruises for the winter, there are a number provided by the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Cunard, and White Star lines. To these may be added a special sailing on January 4 of the Holland American's large steamer, *Rotterdam*, from New York for Plymouth, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, arriving at the latter port on January 13.

The special winter cruises to the Mediterranean by the White Star Line will be four in number. They are undertaken by the *Adriatic* and *Cedric*, which are among the largest steamers in the Mediterranean trade. The dates of sailings from New York for these cruises are: January 7 and 21, February 18, and March 4. Stopping places en route to Alexandria are: Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Genoa, and Naples. The dates of arrival at Alexandria are respectively: January 26, February 9, March 9, and March 23. Regular cruises to the Mediterranean throughout the year are made by two of this company's steamers, *Canopic* and *Cretic*, with sailings from Boston, the places touched at being the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. For the convenience of those taking the special cruise, trains leave Alexandria for Cairo in connection with each White Star Line boat, while for tourists desiring to visit Palestine there is a regular steamer service from Alexandria and Port Said.

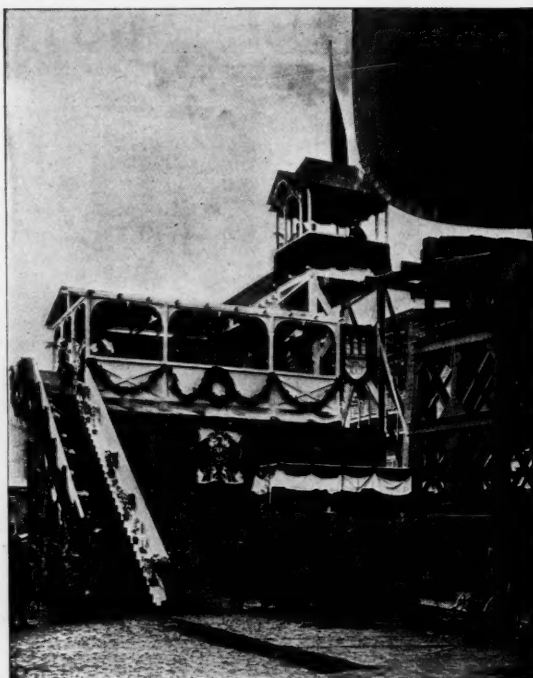
There are four special cruises to the Riviera, Italy, Egypt, and the Adriatic planned by the Cunard Line. On the first of these the *Laconia* leaves New York January 4, touches at Monaco and Naples, and reaching Alexandria January 19; thence returns via Fiume and Naples, arriving in New York February 8. The three other tours are more extended. Two of them leave New York respectively on January 18 (*Franconia*) and January 30 (*Caronia*), and proceed under personal escort to Mediterranean ports—Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc. The "conducted party" arrangements on both these tours terminate at Naples on April 17, when tourists can take the steamer *Carpathia*, arriving in New York by May 2. The last of these cruises is by the *Caronia*, leaving New York March 15 and arriving at Alexandria April 1.

The North German Lloyd maintains a regular Mediterranean service, with sailings from New York every Saturday. By

this service tourists may go direct to Algiers and proceed by rail to Tunis, or by steamer from Genoa to Tunis. Thence *via* Syracuse to Egypt by steamer, where further connections to Palestine, etc., may be made. A similar service is given by the Fabre line, with regular sailings from New York and Providence for the Azores, Lisbon, Algiers, Naples, Nice, and Marseilles.

Besides its regular Mediterranean service, a special cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient will be made this winter by the S.S. *Cincinnati* of the Hamburg-American Line, sailing from New York January 28. This cruise is eighty days in length, covering 14,277 miles, with calls at twenty-four different ports, giving time for sightseeing in Madeira, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Greece, and Turkey. Passengers desiring to prolong their stay in Europe may leave the excursion at Naples or after touching at Genoa the second time, and take any of the company's steamers for their return passage from Hamburg, Cherbourg, Boulogne, and Southampton to New York up to August 1.

Besides the attractions offered the winter tourist by the Mediterranean, there is considerable attention being directed by the traveler to other sections of Europe. Thus, of late years an increasing amount of interest at this season is aroused in Switzerland. Through railroad service is maintained between Paris and



CHRISTENING THE IMPERATOR, THE NEW MONSTER HAMBURG-AMERICAN SHIP.

The platform and tower were especially erected for the christening, at which the Emperor of Germany officiated. The Emperor is seen standing in the tower. The ship was launched in the direction in which he is looking, one end of the ship being shown in the upper right-hand corner of the picture.

the principal Swiss centers, by which it is possible to make the journey to the latter from London in from eighteen to twenty-four hours. Of the charms of Switzerland in winter Marie Widmer writes:

"As soon as the ground has been covered by two or three feet of hard, dazzling snow, the Swiss winter-sport stations, at altitudes varying from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, consider it safe to herald the advent of the season, which, under normal conditions, usually lasts from November up to the middle of March. And it appears as if the whole world had been waiting for the glad tidings. A general exodus, a great movement to higher elevations, is immediately setting in.

"Leaving the low-lying lands enveloped in mist, the ascent is rapidly made by gradients which would make the railway engineers of the past stand and stare in amazement. High up to the lofty zone of the pines and firs—now a huge assembly of heavily laden Xmas trees—the gallant train climbs with its burden of white-garbed, gayly chatting passengers, and then it plunges into a sea of clouds—the very clouds which had obscured the sky when we started out—only to emerge above them into a world of brilliant sunshine and spotless snow.

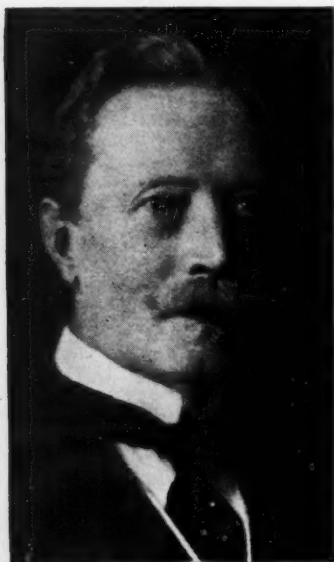
"We find ourselves in a sea of light and warmth and the air is so deliciously pure and invigorating that we immediately begin to view the world in a different light. All weariness has vanished, and an alert and enterprising spirit is taking the place of the many morbid ideas we cherished down below.

"The railway station is fairly alive with devotees of winter sports. Age makes no difference up here; stately, gray-haired matrons and gentlemen cast aside their dignified society manners and everybody learns again how to laugh a natural, joyous laughter. Piles of toboggans, bobsleighs, and skis are awaiting their owners, and skaters, curlers, hockey and bandy players are eagerly discussing the numerous forthcoming events in their line. Winter sport! This is the keynote and dominating interest in the realm of King Zero, and a friendly rivalry has sprung up among the different winter-sport stations for the construction and improvement of bob-sleigh runs and ice rinks.

"The Canton of the Grisons is a particularly favored playground in winter and the names of Davos, St. Moritz, Pontresina, Klosters, etc., enjoy world-wide repute. While the Davos sports program foresees among its special events skating, curling, and ice-hockey matches, bobsleighing, and 'skeleton' races, skii races and jumping competitions, the St. Moritz sporting events include grand skijöring, flat and trotting races on the lake, 'skeleton' and bob-sleigh races, skating competitions, curling, and ice-hockey matches, ice-carnivals, and gymkhanas. In truth, a bewildering variety of sports indicates that the arrival of Jack Frost really marks the beginning of a very busy season, where brilliant social events are regular features for the evenings.

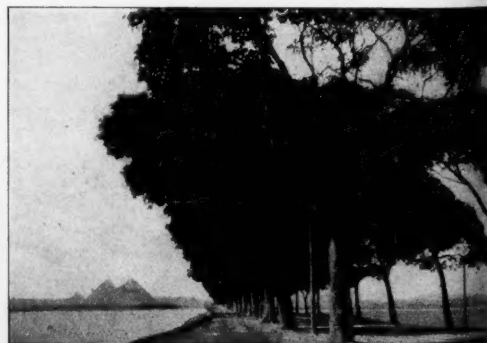
"In Central Switzerland the Rigi, Engelberg, and Andermatt are constantly gaining in popularity, and the Bernese Oberland has recently added several of her most delightful summer resorts to her list of winter stations. First-class sporting opportunities are also to be found along the Montreux-Bernese Oberland Railway, connecting Montreux with Zweisimmen, at Leysin, Villars, Champéry, and Montana, all within easy reach from the lake of Geneva, and last but not least in the idyllic Jura resorts in western Switzerland."

The English Lake District, like the



DR. CARL BUENZ.

The new general representative of the Hamburg-American Line in America, in succession to the late Emil L. Boas. Dr. Buenz is already well known in this country. From 1892 to 1899 he was German Consul in Chicago and in 1899 became German Consul-General in New York. In 1908 he was made German Minister to Mexico and in 1911 served on the Board of Administration of the Turkish Public Debt. Dr. Buenz is a lawyer by profession. He studied in the universities of Kiel, Leipzig, and Berlin, and has served in Germany as a judge and a railroad president.

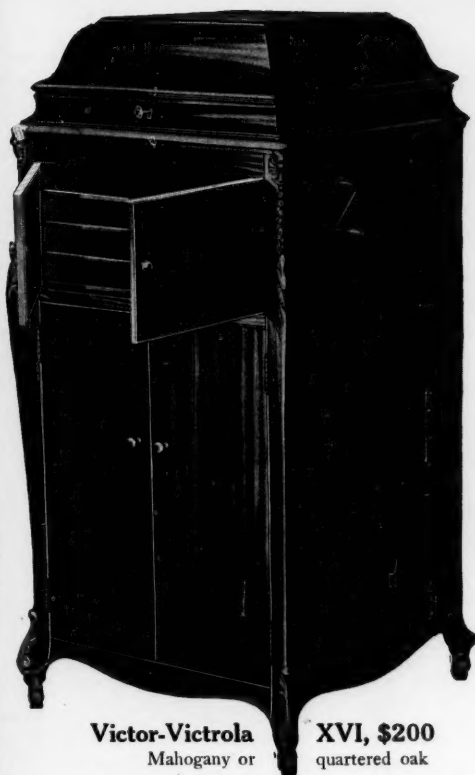


VIEW ON THE TROLLEY LINE THAT RUNS FROM CAIRO TO THE PYRAMIDS.

Alps, is also growing in popularity with the winter tourist. Many of the famous resorts in this picturesque region are now kept open throughout the year, and tourist tickets, available for the six months of winter (November 1 to April 30) are issued, under the same conditions as in summer, by the Furness Railway.

(Continued on page 1200)

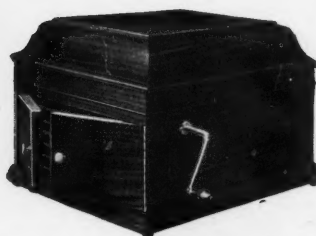
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Victor-Victrola XVI, \$200
Mahogany or quartered oak



Victor-Victrola IV, \$15
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Victor-Victrola IX, \$50
Mahogany or oak

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Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month.



JANE ADDAMS

EXPLAINS

"WHY I WENT INTO POLITICS"

What she believes she has accomplished: and answering the fear of her friends that her political alliance weakened her philanthropic work and standing. With a clarion note, strong and sure, the President of Hull House opens her new department in

THE JANUARY
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

For Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

The Curtis Publishing Company Independence Square Philadelphia



MISS IDA TARBELL'S NEW DEPARTMENT

With a rare understanding of the present unrest among women, Miss Ida M. Tarbell begins, this month,

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
IN THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

in which she will reflect her clear and wholesome ideas of "the business of being a woman:" woman's true place in the present unrest, and her surest sphere of influence.

Miss Tarbell's new department will be in conjunction with a similar page by Miss Jane Addams, the President of Hull House, Chicago, and a page by Mr. Edward S. Martin, all of whom will, from their own viewpoints, analyze the present feminine unrest. All three departments begin in the January issue, now for sale everywhere at 15 cents.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia

CURRENT POETRY

THE Balkan War has been the theme of much verse, most of it interesting as the sincere expression of strong feeling, but little of it worthy of serious attention as literature. We recently reprinted Gilbert K. Chesterton's admirable "The March of the Black Mountain." The London *Nation* publishes a poem on the same subject by William Watson. "Moonset and Sunrise" we give in full, but with the conviction that its author could have improved it by eliminating much of it. The tremendous denunciation culminating in the fifth stanza is weakened by the seventh, eighth, and ninth; there is too much reviling. But the poem as a whole is a splendid piece of work. The concluding stanza is classic in its severe grandeur.

Moonset and Sunrise

By WILLIAM WATSON

The forts of midnight fall at last;
The ancient, baleful powers
Yield up, with countenances aghast,
Their dragon-guarded towers.
Henceforth, their might as dust being trod,
'Tis easier to believe in God.

Where were the great ones of the earth,
Kaiser and Czar and King?
Small thanks to them, for this glad birth
Whereat the daystars sing!
The little lands, with hearts of flame,
Have put the mighty thrones to shame.

To-morrow, who shall dare deny
The heroes their reward,
And snatch from under Victory's eye
The harvest of the sword?
Not we ourselves, a second time,
Could dye our hands with such a crime.

Idle the dream, that e'er the Turk
Can change into a Man!
Have we not seen his handiwork
Since first his reign began,—
Since first he fed his lust and rage
On ravished youth and slaughtered age?

If, of his power, no lingering trace
Remained to insult the sky,
Were not this earth a better place
Wherein to live and die?
If he could vanish from the Day,
What but a stain were cleansed away?

Three lustrums have in turmoil sped
Since Greece, unfriended, hurled
Her javelin at the python's head,
Before a languid world,
While the great Kings, in far-off tones,
Mumbled upon their frozen thrones.

She dared too much, or dared too soon,
And broke in disarray,
Where, underneath his crescent moon,
The coiled Corruption lay.
Heartened anew, the scaly thing
Returned unto his ravaging.

But now his empire, more and more
In narrowing confines penned,
An old and putrefying sore,
Hath festered to its end;
Nor far the hour, when he at last
Shall, like a foul disease, have passed.

Pity for others had he none;
In storms of blood and fire
He slew the daughter with the son,
The mother with the sire;
And oft, where Earth had felt his tread,
The quick were envious of the dead.

But since his fierceness and his strength,
His faded pomps august,
His courage and his guile, at length
Sink into night and dust.
For him, too, let Compassion plead,
Ev'n as for all of Adam's seed.

O lands by his dominion curst
Throughout five hundred years,—
That never could appease his thirst
With all your blood and tears,—
In this new day that breaks divine
He shall drink deep another wine.

The cup of lowliness shall slake
Lips that nought else might cool,
When hurricanes of terror shake
The towers of Istamboul,
And blasts blown on that Golden Horn
Arouse the City of Dreadful Morn.

For now the hour of dreams is past;
The gibbering ghosts depart;
And Man is unashamed at last
To have a human heart.
And lo, the doors of dawn ajar,
And in the East again a Star!

Loveless and cold was Europe's sin,
Loveless the path she chose,
And self-upbraidings deep within
She strangled as they rose;
But that dark trespass of our own
Forbids that we should cast a stone.

Enough, if hands that heretofore
Labored to bar His road,
Delay henceforward nevermore
The charioteers of God,
Who halt and slumber, but anon,
With burning wheels, drive thundering on.

Arvia MacKaye is the ten-year-old daughter of the poet, Percy MacKaye. She has written several charming poems, poems that appeal not merely as writings phenomenal because of their author's youth, but because of their melody, simplicity, and delicate beauty. We take the following lines from *Harper's Magazine*:

The Enchanted Ball

By ARVIA MACKAYE

Aurora's golden ball is falling in the west,
And all the little wondering birds they sing their
very best:—

"Aurora, O Aurora, you have dropt your ball—
Your darling toy of netted light! Why did you let
it fall?

"Aurora, Aurora, you tossed it from the east;
We saw you as the drowsy cock's echo had just
ceased.

"Aurora, white Aurora, in your scarlet robe,
You tossed your glowing treasure up o'er the leafy
globe.

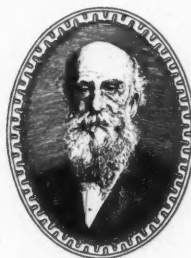
"Aurora, Aurora, you watched it, while your
hands
Were raised to catch it falling, but it fell across
the lands.

"Aurora, dear Aurora, oh, when will it come back?
'Twill roll around the world to you, and leave a
shining track.

"Aurora, Aurora, softly from the deep,
'Twill rise and fall—a silver ball, when we are fast
asleep.

"Aurora, then, Aurora, 'twill shine a silver toy
Until it touch your hand again, then turn a gold-
en joy.

"Aurora, Aurora!—Silver joy and gold,
You toss your ball forever, and forever we behold."



LYMAN ABBOTT
BEGINS

"MY 50 YEARS AS A MINISTER"

How he went to church as a boy, not as a hardship, but "certainly not as an enjoyment;" the first minister who influenced him and the second who revolutionized his conception of religion; why he turned from lawyer to minister; his experiences as a minister, and the folks he has met in church; how he has never made a salary bargain with a church, and preached for five months in Plymouth Church as pastor before he knew what his salary was to be. He answers the questions: "Can a minister be free to preach as he believes?" "Does the church lag behind on moral questions?" and "Why should young men go to church?" The series begins

IN THE JANUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Now on Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

The Curtis Publishing Company Independence Square Philadelphia



Believing that the "reasoning" of both the Suffragists and the Anti-Suffragists is wrong,

MRS. MARGARET DELAND
PRESENTS

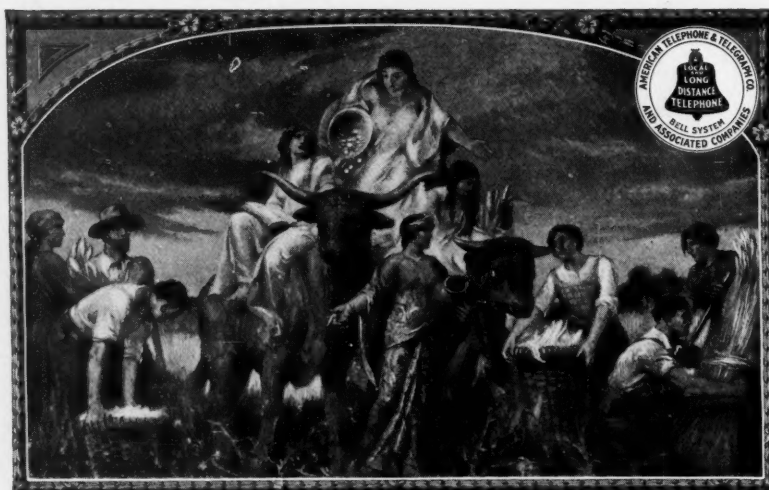
THE THIRD WAY IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

outlining a plan by which men—for Mrs. Deland says "the men must decide it"—can reach the wisest solution of this problem, while now they are urged, teased and confused by a loud and clamorous lot of women on one side and "a brainless femininity" on the other. In this carefully thought-out article, the author of "The Iron Woman" makes a distinct contribution to the equal suffrage question. It is published in

THE JANUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia



"Harvest"—by Vincent Aderens.

Prosperity

There has been a bumper crop.

This is because the tillers of the soil have been industrious, and the rain and the sun have favored their plantings.

There has been industrial activity.

The makers of things in factories have been busy. They have had work to do and pay for doing it.

There has been commercial success.

The people who buy and sell and fetch and carry have been doing a lot of business and they have been paid for doing it.

The country is prosperous because all the people have been busy.

Good crops and good times can be enjoyed only when the Government maintains peace and harmony.

This task of the Government is made comparatively easy because

the American people have been enabled to become so well acquainted with each other. They know and understand one another. They are like one family.

The producer and consumer, no matter where they live, are close together.

This is largely due to our wonderful facilities for intercommunication. We excel in our railways, our mails and our telegraphs, and, most of all, in our telephones.

The Bell System has fourteen million miles of wire spread over all parts of the country. Each day there are twenty-five million telephone talks all the way from twenty feet to two thousand miles long.

The raiser of crops, the maker of things, and the man of commerce, all are helped to co-operate and work together for peace and prosperity by means of the Universal telephone.

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Aurora's ball has fallen—fallen in the west,
And all the little wondering birds have sung their
very best.

And here is another poem by a youthful poet. Westmore Willeox, Jr., is well under twenty, but the poem which we quote below, which appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, is mature in thought and expression.

In Other Lives

By WESTMORE WILCOX, JR.

I would not have thee lift thine eyes;
Let me go past afar, head bent, with reverent
feet,
Making no prayer but this, my pilgrim song.
Let this arising as I pass unscen
Half wake vague dreamings in thy heart serene,
Half wake them only; for the way is long.
Ere comes the time when we at last shall meet.
I would not have thee lift thine eyes.

I would not have thee lift thine eyes
Nor know that I have passed so near. It must
not be
Too soon. Lives have I yet to live in pain,
Stern deaths have I to face alone.
My whole salvation first I must work out;
atone
For much. Yet know that I will come again
Triumphant, perfected by time; worthy of
thee.
Then will I bid thee lift thine eyes.

The London *Saturday Review* recently printed the following. It is conventional, rhetorical, and full of literary mannerisms. Yet it has beauty that not even "cascadelle" and "quintessenced phrase" can obscure.

The Willow Wren

By J. S. PHILLIMORE

'T was in the well-beloved shire, beneath an oak,
Beside a brown-eyed, shyly-glancing brook, I lay
One afternoon, a-dreaming, when methought a
fay
(Dryad or Naiad—who can tell these fairy folk?)
Stole forth and dipt an urn and poured.

A long slant stroke
Of light on her and on her lucent toy did play.
Nine times she stooped and dipt, and, lifting,
loosed away
The little cascadelle of crystal ere I woke—

And saw no nymph nor urn; only among the
boughs
That little gray-brown bird they call the willow-
wren.
Emptying his whole heart's peace in one quint-
essenced phrase,
Which, oft ingeminating, he as oft allows
The expectant ear to gather appetite again;
So pure and fine he forms each lyric flower of
praise.

Robert S. Service's "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) will undoubtedly please his admirers; it is spirited, musical, and slangy. Furthermore, not a line of it could have been written before the days of Kipling. This stanza shows Mr. Service at his best.

Prelude

By ROBERT S. SERVICE

... Yet bring I in my work an eager joy.
A lusty love of life and all things human;
Still in me leaps the wonder of the boy.
A pride in man, a deathless faith in woman.
Still red blood calls, still rings the valiant fray;
Adventure beacons through the summer gloaming;
Oh long and long and long will be the day
Ere I come homing.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MILITANT MAUD MALONE

MAUD MALONE has never flung a brick or whacked anybody over the head with an umbrella, and yet she has been howled at, booed at, insulted, ridiculed, punched, "pinched," and given free rides in a patrol wagon any number of times. On two or three occasions she has even been locked up. Her only offense, if it be an offense, is standing up in political meetings and asking speakers what they think about equal suffrage. Such an act would hardly be noticed in London—or in New York, if the question were about something else, and happened to be asked by a man—but Miss Malone almost invariably receives rough treatment at the hands of the police. Her last "breach of the peace" was the heckling of President-elect Wilson at a big Democratic rally in the metropolis just before the election. The Court of General Sessions adjudged her guilty and decreed that she should pay a fine, which she refused to do, and promptly announced that she would take her case to a higher court. She claims it is her lawful right to rise up in any public meeting and ask the speaker a question. She not only worries the police a good deal, but also makes herself a perplexing problem for many prominent suffrage leaders, who do not know whether to endorse her tactics or not. But endorsement or no endorsement, Miss Malone probably will continue to speak out in political meetings until the court of last resort rules that she has no right to interrupt public speakers. She has been ridiculed a good deal by some of the New York newspapers, which insinuated that she was playing the martyr for the suffrage cause and seeking notoriety for herself, but that is hardly true if we are to believe what Izola Forrester writes about her in the *New York World Magazine*. It is said in her defense that self-advertising is the last thing she thinks about, if she thinks about it at all. We read:

She is barely five feet three inches in height, a slender, active little woman that any strong man might throw over one shoulder without half trying. One of them started to at one meeting, and found himself sprawling. Miss Malone says it was his own momentum that did it.

She has refused to tell her age in court. She is over twenty-one, she says. And she sat there, serene and pleasant, while the Court exhausted its store of delicate sarcasm and even denunciation, trying to make her tell it. You can not make Maud Malone do anything she does not consider right.

Her hair is dark, naturally wavy, and slightly gray around the low, broad forehead. Her complexion is innocent of paint or powder—just the normal, healthy tint of a woman who loves outdoor life and exercise.

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Measure comfort by the high Jackson standard

Once you have seen the Jackson and ridden in it, you will judge the comfort of other cars by what you found in the Jackson.

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Space 111, Elevated Platform

Chicago Show, Feb. 18th, First Regiment Armory
Space B-2, immediately to right of Michigan Avenue Entrance

Jackson Automobile Company
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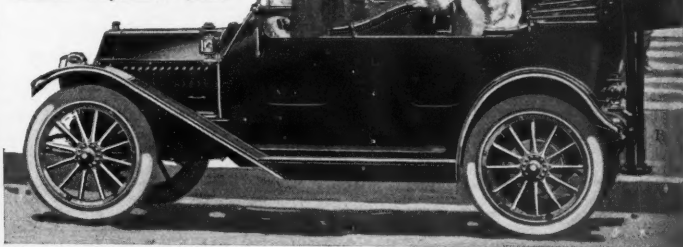
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(Illustration—Olympic)

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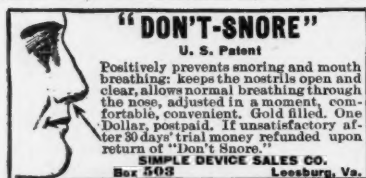


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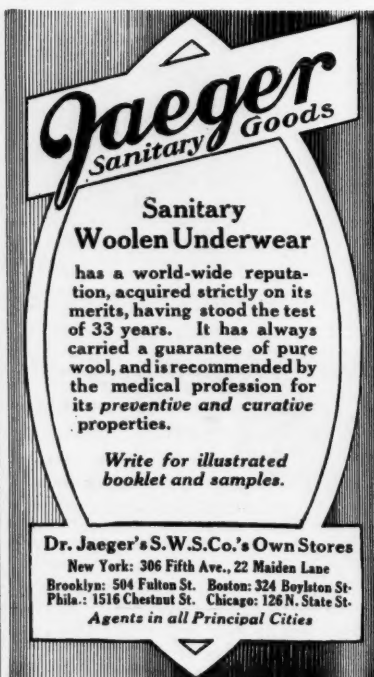
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She is fond of walking, for recreation in the country, for observation in the city. She says she learns more of New York conditions walking from her home in West Sixty-ninth Street down to her place of business on the East Side than from all the books written on the subject.

Her eyes are large and fearless, true Irish eyes with a glint of humor in them, and a shadow beneath the blue iris. This fearlessness is half a challenge in itself. And there is no suggestion of inquisitive flippancy in her straight, uncompromising nose. It is the nose of the political economist, and beneath it are full, firm lips, very womanly lips, that bespeak generosity, kindness, but also resolution and pertinacity.

She is neither pretty, nor magnetic, nor appealing, yet she looks like a woman who would win her point against all odds, who would take any punishment handed out to her, and come up with a smile at the count every time.

They have said she was a fanatic, an American replica of the rampant, warring London "loodies." They say that political public speakers dodge her as they would a bomb in open meeting. Yet she is just a quiet, well-mannered little woman, well-born, well-bred, a student of political and social economy all her life, a settlement worker.

For some time she was a resident worker at Upton Sinclair's experimental colony at Helicon Hall, New Jersey. Here she had as friends and associates such well-known people as Leroy Scott, Frances Maule Bjorkman and Professor Bjorkman, Grace and Alice McGowan Cooke, and others. Later, she lived at the single tax colony in Arden, New Jersey, another effort established by economists to try to prove the practicability of their theories. That is what Maud Malone is doing now.

Few prominent women suffrage leaders indorse Miss Malone's methods, but that makes no difference to her; she stands alone on her platform and does not ask the cooperation or assistance of others. Dr. Mary Halton appeared in court the other day and offered help, but she did it on her own responsibility. To continue:

It is the danger of arrest and the public shame which scare off the other women. It isn't one in ten thousand who will face imprisonment and loss of social prestige for a principle.

Maud Malone will. She says she will rise in any meeting she sees fit, and put her question. And she doesn't give a continental whether they yell at her, strike her, drag her under foot, arrest her, jail her, fine her.

That is the affair of the men in politics. They are simply putting themselves on record as to their attitude on woman suffrage, and that is what she is after. And she doesn't care about the opinion of the other suffragists. She is following out her own campaign.

If there is any truth in atavism, it is the blood of the fighting stock she comes from that sends this modest, low-voiced little woman out to face single-handed a New York mass meeting.

Her family support her in her views, and would gladly protect her at meetings, but

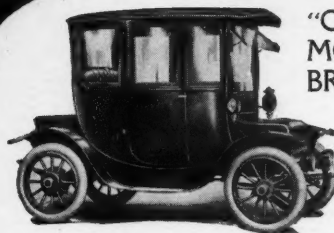
the trouble is, she never tells them when she is going to "do it again," as her brother said. She doesn't explain or justify her intentions. When there's a situation in politics that seems to call for attention, she just puts on her war bonnet, pins her yellow banner across her breast, and sallies forth alone, one little woman champion against the political machines of New York.

And it is a startling sight, that banner, pinned on a dignified, well-gowned young woman taking a subway express or walking along Fifth Avenue. It is fully four feet long and two feet wide, with bold black letters of generous size stating plainly which States have stepped into line and given the ballot to the mothers and daughters of men. She even disdains a staff for it. She is its staff. It was made by her own hands, and it confronts the public, pinned squarely, without excuse or compromise, on Maud's breast.

"Yes, I spent several days in jail," she says happily. "I wanted to. I could have secured bail, but I wanted to go to jail for two reasons—to test the right of the authorities to imprison a woman for exercising free speech without malicious intentions or disorderly conduct, and I wanted to see for myself what the inside of our city jails was like."

WAGNER OF THE "REICHSPOST"

WHEN a lot of veteran newspaper men, cut off from the first-hand sources of news, were telling the world, in the opening days of the Turco-Balkan conflict, that under the prevailing military regulations the usefulness of war correspondents had well-nigh become a thing of the past, a young Austrian at the front was sending out dispatches that in promptness, completeness, and precision were probably never excelled. He was breaking new ground in this somewhat romantic field of the Fourth Estate and making for himself a reputation that will be long remembered on both sides of the Atlantic. Millions of American newspaper readers do not have to be told that he is Lieut. Hermenegild Wagner, the Vienna *Reichspost's* representative with the Bulgarian Army, for they are already familiar with his name. While the diplomats were still trying to avert the war Wagner saw that a conflict was inevitable and began quietly to make his preparations for the front. He arrived in Sofia on the momentous day the Balkan Allies dispatched their ultimatum to Constantinople. Promptly he attached himself to the entourage of the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Geschoff, and telegraphed to his paper a notable interview with him. He at once began to study the whole process of Bulgarian mobilization and to examine closely into the condition and resources of the Army. By the time the other war correspondents were starting to Sofia Lieutenant Wagner was on friendly terms with every member of the Bulgarian General Staff. It was gossiped about that his suc-



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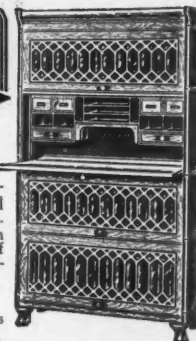
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cess was due to secret and especial letters of introduction to King Ferdinand, but one of his colleagues on the *Reichspost*, writing about him in the *London Daily Mail*, says no such thing is true. A more credible version is that Wagner's gift of exceptional military insight and his integrity as a correspondent were early recognized by the King, and that nothing else aided him in getting the inside track on the other newspaper men. His fellow journalists on the *Reichspost* give us this story of his career:

He is a Viennese, born and bred. Educated in the classical "gymnasium" and at the university, history and philosophy engrossed him, but not wholly. His passion for writing developed early; while still an undergraduate he wrote for several Viennese papers, and on an astonishing variety of subjects. The moment he was free of his university studies he entered journalism and joined the staff of the *National Liberal Volkszeitung*. He became night editor, a post that demands wide knowledge and promptness of decision.

Wagner had already accomplished the year of military service which men of the educated classes in Austria have to perform.

It was while serving in the Army that Wagner first visited the southern frontiers of the Austrian Empire. He was stationed in Croatia, and at once set to work to study the languages of the Southern Slavs and to fathom, if he might, the Slav character, that strange mixture of gaiety and easily roused resentment. For thousands of young Austrians of the cultured classes the year of service is a period of boredom, if not of absolute torture, but for Wagner it was a time of pleasant comradeship and deep military enthusiasm.

Thousands of these young men leave the army with only the most superficial and flimsy military knowledge; Wagner studied far and beyond the routine of drill—strategy and the theory of war absorbed him. He left his company as one of the Austrian reserve officers who in emergency in time of war can take the place of a regular officer. As officer of the reserve, too, he continued to carry out the regulation military practises which last some three or four weeks. These practises always took place in the south—last May for example in Pola, the Austrian naval seaport on the Adriatic. And all this time, and through all these episodes of his life, his character was growing into closer and more intimate sympathy with that of the Slav, so that altho his profession took him to distant places and made widely various demands upon him the problem of the Slav races was always in the background of his mind.

Out of this curious blend of journalistic and military aptitudes was Wagner's personality formed. He is thirty-two years old, and married the daughter of an eminent journalist. We read on:

The routine of a newspaper office could not long satisfy so adventurous a spirit as that of Lieutenant Wagner, and he accepted with alacrity the editorship of the *Bosnia Post*, a paper published in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the official organ of the Government. In this position he set to work to perfect his knowl-

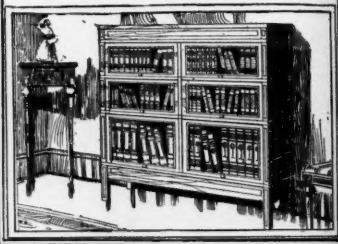
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edge of the Slav dialects and of Slav politics, and soon became one of the most notable personalities in Sarajevo. And he it was who, on the first tidings of the assassination of the King and Queen of Serbia, disguised himself as a stonemason and made his way into the closed palace to see for himself the scene of the tragedy and describe it for the public in a famous dispatch. The dramatic change in Servian politics was speedily felt in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a period of great unrest began. To obtain more freedom of utterance than his official organ allowed him, Wagner now founded a paper of his own. His articles and pamphlets, which appeared just before the annexation of Bosnia by Austria, were considered by Austrian foreign politicians as documents of the highest importance, and were not the least important stimulus to the annexation itself, which took place in 1908. In the days of profound danger that followed, Wagner was prepared hourly for war, and had already arranged to send his family to a place of safety. But the crisis passed.

His task in Bosnia was done. Returning to Vienna in the spring of 1909, Wagner joined the staff of the *Reichspost*, devoting himself to foreign affairs. The storm-clouds gathered once more in the Balkans, and his restless temperament dragged him once more away from the quiet routine of Vienna.

To-day, there hangs on the wall of the *Reichspost* office a wager, written in Lieutenant Wagner's handwriting, and dated June, 1912, that war in the Balkans would break out in the autumn. Wagner has won his bet; and he has won more. In the war which he prophesied months before it came he has won European fame.

BABY TOILERS

THE best feature about the stories of infant workers in the New York State canneries is the news that the legislature will stop the practise. Next summer it seems likely that the little folks whose parents work in these establishments will spend their time in play, gaining the health and strength they will need later, when they reach the proper age for toil. To bring this about, however, it may be necessary to make some of the legislators feel the pressure of public sentiment, and the picture of the little workers should be kept prominent till it is definitely relegated to the past. Miss Mary Louisa Chamberlain, the young factory inspector whose reports started the protests, presents facts, not mere emotional appeals. She could have made a few personal observations, and then written a general indictment of the cannery owners that probably would have made the whole country sob, but generalities were not in her line. During the days she spent as a laborer in the canneries to collect data Miss Chamberlain took down copious notes, some of which she read to a New York *Tribune* reporter when he asked for her story. Here are some samples:

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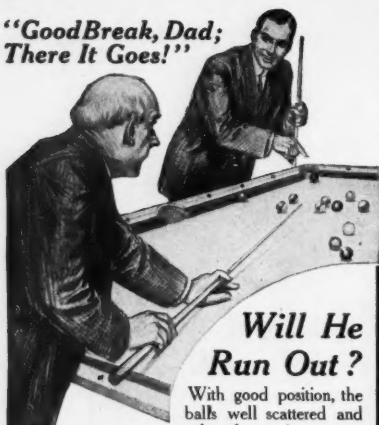


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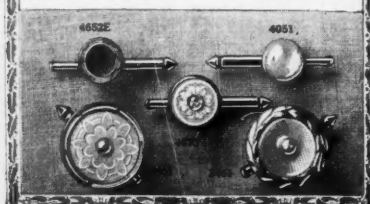
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Write for Model and Booklet showing many styles Larter studs and buttons for Christmas gifts. Address

Larter & Sons 23 Maiden Lane New York



morning snipping beans. From 4.30 A.M. until 10 P.M., with only one-half hour for dinner and only a few minutes for supper, said, "My fingers is broke."

"He went to bed last night at 12 o'clock and got up at 3. He said he was not working the night before until 12, but went to bed at 12. He said he was awful tired, but his mother made him work. He tried to go home several times. His hands were swollen. His sister, aged ten, could hardly keep her eyes open, and her mother scolded her constantly. Jack made \$1.40 during that period."

"During what period?"

"From 4 A.M. until 10 P.M.," she replied.

"He said he couldn't keep any of it. 'Jack' said work like this was nothing to peas, when his mother and sister came home every night at 1 and 2 o'clock."

From her diary she corroborated her recollection that there were about seventy-five to one hundred children in the shed, the majority ten years and over, but about twenty-five between five and ten years old.

"I should say none under five," said Miss Chamberlain. "The parents were constantly urging the children to work. One little boy eleven years old was throwing some bean snippings at another little fellow and had stopt work a second."

"His father hit him brutally across the face and set him again at work. Everywhere parents were forcing children to work. If they did not work they would shake them and sometimes hit them, all depending on the parent."

"That was not true of all parents, but the majority of the Italian parents were forcing their children to work. Most of the American parents were not forcing their children to work."

"Take, for instance, Mrs. McGaffick, one of the American-born employees. She had a little girl ten years old in the factory. She did not use such stringent methods of forcing the children to work as the Italians did, but she kept the child constantly at work for six or seven hours a day. But she was not so brutal about it as the Italians were, and she did let the child go home to meals."

"Also she let the child stop work when she pleaded and pleaded with her mother that she was tired."

"Did these children appear to be very tired?" Miss Chamberlain was asked.

"They did," she replied.

In her diary she made this entry:

"On August 21 Milly Vacanti, a little girl, ten years old, who worked in the shed, said she got up at 4 o'clock in the morning. She said she liked to snip, but was awful tired, but her mother made her keep at it."

"On that morning I got out to the shed at 7 o'clock, and Jack, the twelve-year-old boy, was sitting wrapt up in a big shawl. He was very pale, with his black eyes just sagging out of his head. He had his fingers done up in a dirty rag. I asked him if he had to get up at 3 again. He said:

"They pulled me out of bed at 4 o'clock and my sister cried, but we had to go or get a beating."

"Another little chap, aged eleven, who had snipped from 4 A.M. until 7 A.M., picked all day and snipped from 6.30 P.M. until 10 P.M., told me he thought it was only 8 o'clock at night when they dragged him out of bed the next morning at 4 o'clock. He thought he had been asleep only a minute."

Esterbrook

Steel Pens

250 Styles

For business,
the home, schools
—every purpose.

Backed by
a half-century's
reputation.

At all stationers.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.

95 John St., New York.

Works: Camden, N. J.

The Six Per cent Certificates of the Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co. are an ideal investment

They are issued in small amounts—even multiples of \$100.

The interest is liberal—6 per cent.

The security is the best in the world—

First mortgages on improved real estate—More than \$2.00 of security back of every dollar invested.

They do not tie your money up for a long time—the Certificates run for two years and after that are payable on demand at any time.

This Company has been in business 18 years and in all that time has never been a day late in the mailing of semi-annual interest checks—or in the payment of principal when due.

Write today for booklet and details of these very desirable securities.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Building Baltimore, Md.

Gum by the Box Get this new assortment—7 packs, 38 sticks, delicious flavors—Spearmint, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Panama—the newest flavor. Packed in handsome holiday box; postpaid 25c. If interested in exclusive agency rights, ask for selling plan.

HELMET CHEWING GUM CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

- Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
- Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
- Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. \$2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents Furman Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

At Times.—TED—"Do you believe that woman should hold the reins?"

NED—"It is all right when you have the girl out in a sleigh."—Judge.

Slopping Over.—NEW MINISTER—"How did you like my sermon this morning?"
ENTHUSIASTIC PARISHIONER—"It was simply grandiloquent."—Baltimore American.

Misunderstood.—MRS. HENFECK (to her pet dog)—"Go and lie down there!"

HER HUSBAND—(coming hastily)—"What did you wish, my sweet little wife?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Comparing.—GREENE—"This European concert is not a musical organization, is it?"

GATES—"Well, it is busy preparing notes for the turkey trot."—New York Press.

Casus Belli.—STRANGER—"What's the fight about?"

NATIVE—"The feller on top is Hank Hill wot married the widder Strong, an' th' other's Joel Jenks, wot interdooced him to her."—Life.

Remembered.—TEACHER—"Do you know, Tommy, when shingles first came into use?"

TOMMY—"I think when I was between five and six years old, ma'am."—New York Evening Post.

Punctured.—"I am willing," said the candidate, after he had hit the table a terrible blow with his fist, "to trust the people."

"Gee!" yelled a little man in the audience. "I wish you'd open a grocery."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Overcome.—FIRST ALPINE GUIDE—"Strange that the American should collapse. The avalanche didn't even touch him."

SECOND ALPINE GUIDE—"No; but he is a Democrat, and the sight of two land-slides in a year is too much for him."—Puck.

Entitled to It.—"Every time I speak in public I insist on being liberally remunerated," said the orator.

"And quite properly," replied the strictly business man. "While your remarks may not be valuable, you are entitled to compensation for the risk you take of injuring your political future."—Washington Star.

Too Much.—Two copy boys on the New York Evening World were having an acrimonious discussion one afternoon as they sat on their bench next to the city editor's desk.

"I guess they never named any towns for you," said one.

"Maybe not," said the other; "but there's a town up yonder in New England named for you, all right."

"What town is that?" asked the first boy, falling into the trap.

"Marblehead," said the other.

At this point the first blow was struck.—Saturday Evening Post.



How the Advertising Manager Made Good With the President of the Company



"NOTICE you're getting out a tremendous number of these, lately," said the president of a steel company as he walked into the office of the advertising manager, waving the printed circular shown in reduced fac-simile below.

"I thoroughly believe in assisting our dealers; but I'm afraid you're a little too liberal. At least, I don't see the necessity of getting out a special lot for each dealer, with his name on it."

"Step in here," replied the advertising manager, "and I'll show you how we're getting these circulars printed at little more than the cost of the blank paper."

Together they entered the next room.

"We're doing the work ourselves," said the advertising manager, "cheaper and much more conveniently than if we sent it to the printer."

"You see our Multigraph is equipped with the printing-ink-attachment, which converts it into a real printing-machine. The body of the circular is printed from an electrotype. The dealer's name is

printed at the same time from hand-set type. The paper is fed automatically. The operator has nothing to do except to keep the automatic feed supplied, remove the printed sheets, and change the dealer's imprint when the counter indicates the allotted number."

The president was amazed to find dealers' circulars being printed at such small cost.

He was even more amazed to see such workmanlike printing—real printer's printing—being turned out by an office-appliance which he had thought intended exclusively for form-typewriting.

You, too, will be amazed when you see the quality of the printing, and begin to conjecture what it would mean in your business to be able to produce such printing, under your own roof, at 25% to 75% less than the printer's charge—without the muss and fuss, skilled labor or big investment of the ordinary private printing-plant.

The World Has Been Waiting for

Guaranteed the best and most useful thing in the world for the office and home.

BEST BY TEST

The Latest of Ball and Column—Building Formulas Made

The only Ball Column machine in the world which prints out every rule and formula of the Ball Column system in a single stroke, and in a single column.

A COMPARISON OF ACTUAL FACTS

Machine	Cost	Speed	Quality	Reliability
Vismira	\$10.00	1000	High	Yes
Other	\$20.00	500	Low	No

WILEY BROS. CO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ask us for samples, literature and data.

Write today. Use the coupon.

Then when you're convinced that it's real printing we're talking about, we shall be glad to send a representative to assist you in finding out whether you have a profitable application for the machine. You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it.

"The circular that was thought to be an extravagance, but proved an economy."

Original 8 x 12 inches.

What Uses Are You Most Interested In?

Check them on this slip and enclose it with your request for information, writers on your business stationery. We'll show you what others are doing.

AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.

1822 E. Fortieth St., Cleveland

Printing:

- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Folders
- ☐ Envelope-Staffers
- ☐ House-Organ
- ☐ Dealers' Imprints
- ☐ Label Imprints
- ☐ System-Forms
- ☐ Letter-Heads
- ☐ Bill-Heads and Statements
- ☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
- ☐ Envelopes

Typewriting:

- ☐ Circular Letters
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Envelope-Staffers
- ☐ Price-lists
- ☐ Reports
- ☐ Notices
- ☐ Bulletins to Employees
- ☐ Inside System-Forms

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES **Cleveland**

1822 East Fortieth Street

Branches in Sixty Cities—Look in your Telephone Directory

European Representatives: The International Multigraph Company, 59 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

Berlin, W-8 Krausenstr., 70 Ecke Friedrichstr. Paris, 24 Boulevard des Capucines

Money in This

Print your own cards, circulars, book, newspaper, PRESS \$5, larger \$15, Rotary \$30. All easy, rules sent. Print for others, big profit. Write factory for press catalog. TYPE, cards, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

The paper which embodies that refinement in stationery which has long made the Ward name so distinctively known to New Englanders is

WARDWOVE WRITING PAPER

It has all the qualities that the refined correspondent requires, and sells at the right price. If your dealer cannot supply you send us his name and we will forward you a sample portfolio.

Address for Portfolio No. 6

SAMUEL WARD COMPANY, 57-63 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

6% NET and Tested For 30 Years

The First Farm Mortgages offered for sale by us net investors 6% collected and remitted free, and have been tested for 30 years. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. LANDER & CO. GRAND FORKS, N. D.

He's waiting for it now.


Austin's Dog Bread

the oldest dog bread made in America and the best dog food in the world.

Sample FREE

Send postal, stating dealer's name and where he got you want Austin's Dog Bread or Puppy Bread.

AUSTIN DOG BREAD & ANIMAL FOOD CO.
208 Marginal Street
Chelsea, Mass.



PARIS GARTERS
No Metal Can Touch You

The best you can do as a Christmas gift for a man.

Give him Paris Garters; an easy way to give him a good deal without spending much.

Prices 25c and 50c

No metal can touch you

A. Stein & Co.
Chicago and New York

Business Reasons.—WANTED: Burly beauty-proof individual to read meters in sorority houses. We haven't made a nickel in two years. The Gas Co.—*Michigan Gargoyle*.

Easily Pleased.—GABE—"What is an optimist?"

STEVE—"An optimist is a cross-eyed man who is thankful that he isn't bow-legged."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Mother Was Game.—HIS SISTER—"His nose seems broken."

HIS FIANCEE—"And he's lost his front teeth."

HIS MOTHER—"But he didn't drop the ball!"—*Life*.

Cut This Out.—"Am I all the world to you, Jack, dear?" she cooed.

"You are certainly a fair portion of it," he told her, and so made the classy double play of pleasing her and keeping to the exact truth.—*Boston Transcript*.

No Favor.—TRAVELING LECTURER FOR SOCIETY (to the remaining listener)—"I should like to thank you, sir, for so attentively hearing me to the end of a rather too long speech."

LOCAL MEMBER OF SOCIETY—"Not at all, sir. I'm the second speaker."—*Punch*.

Ambiguous Title.—"That's a swell umbrella you carry."

"Isn't it?"

"Did you come by it honestly?"

"I haven't quite figured out. It started to rain the other day and I step into a doorway to wait till it stopt. Then I saw a young fellow coming along with a nice large umbrella, and I thought if he was going as far as my house I would beg the shelter of his umbershoot. So I step out and asked: 'Where are you going with that umbrella, young fellow?' and he dropt the umbrella and ran."—*Houston Post*.



A Permanent Edge

You can keep your razor constantly keen, so it will give you a close, comfortable shave every day, if you use our

New Torrey Honing Strop

You don't need any experience or any special skill—the new strop will do it all. The sharpening side is prepared with our newly discovered sharpening dressing. This is our secret and no other strop in the world has it. That is why the New Torrey Strop keeps your razor in so much better condition than any other strop. If your dealer cannot show you the New Torrey Honing Strop—write us for full information. Booklet, all about shaving, sent free on request.

Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Get a Torrey Razor—the Best Made.

Every dealer who is not now selling the New Torrey Honing Strop should write at once for our special proposition.

J. R. TORREY & CO., Dept. C, Worcester, Mass.

"DON'T SHOUT"



"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in myself, only that I hear all right."

"THE MORLEY PHONE for the DEAF"

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 772, Perry Bldg., Phila.

Classified Columns

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PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Send sketch or model for free search. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Pat. Lawyer, 824 F St. Washington, D.C.

IDEAS WANTED—MRS. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

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I HAVE FOR SALE four paintings on glass 24x28 in., in the original gilt frames, painted by an Italian artist about 1835.

The subjects are allegorical, representing the Four Seasons, and are probably the finest examples of this kind of work in the United States. They were appraised by an expert in 1876 at the time of the Centennial Exposition at \$5000. They may be purchased at the present time at a fraction of the above amount. Those who are interested in these pictures either for their own personal use or as donations to a gallery or museum may see them and get further information by applying to Box 123 The Literary Digest, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York City.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPEWRITERS in America. All makes. Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc. 4 to 4 Mrs. prices (many less)—Rented anywhere, applying rent on price. First class rebuilt machines—rent one and judge on these most liberal terms. Write for Catalog 125. Typewriter Emporium (Estab. 1892), 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

Salesman to assist in introducing the New Schott-Herzog Encyclopedia into the theological seminaries. A representative on his first trip secured 105 orders from a total of 107 students in one seminary. Compensation liberal. Give experience, age and reference. Address Dept. 387, Funk & Wagnalls Company, Subscription Books, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Classified Columns

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PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington

WE start you in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. We have new easy selling plans and seasonable leaders in the Mail Order line to keep the factories busy. No canvassing. Small capital. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write today for (copyrighted) plans, positive proof and sworn statements. J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 536 Pease Bldg., Michigan St., Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE. Controlling interest in well established HARDWOOD LUMBER MANUFACTURING CO. Senior partner wishes to retire. Address C. W. YOUNG, Times Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PARCELS POST means thousands Railway Mail Clerks needed. \$75.00 month commence. Examinations announced Jan. 15. Write for free list positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 50, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

A New Magazine for Children which was a success before it started. An unparalleled record. "JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK" is quaint, unique, whimsical, beautiful, lovable. A genuinely NEW idea. A most unusual chance for Magazine Solicitors everywhere; liberal commission. Does not compete a field of its own. Actually helps get other magazine subscriptions. Particulars and regular 25c copy for 10c to cover postage. "JOHN MARTIN'S HOUSE," INC.
Room 62, 5 West 30th Street, New York City.

AGENTS—GET IN TOUCH WITH A HOUSEHOLD Specialty proposition that will bring you \$40 to \$75 a week. AMERICAN ALUMINUM CO. Div. L, LEMONT, ILL.

REAL ESTATE

Big Profits Are Assured You

on a Southeastern farm. Land \$10 an acre up—easy terms, yielding \$50 to \$300 an acre annually. Best social and school privileges. The Southern Railway Lines will supply all facts, land lists, and subscription to "Southern Field" free.

M. V. RICHARDS
Land and Ind. Agt., Room 57, Washington, D.C.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for their benefit.



CHRISTMAS PUDDING

No Christmas Dinner is complete without an Old-fashioned Christmas Pudding. Use the following fine recipe with

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Dilute two-thirds can of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk with one and one-fourth cups of water. Beat eight eggs very light; add to them half the milk and beat both together; stir in gradually one pound of crumbled crackers; then add one pound suet (chopped fine), one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, a pinch of salt, and two pounds raisins (weigh after stoning and cutting them); lastly, add the remainder of the milk. Pour into a pudding mould and steam six hours. Serve with vanilla sauce.

Write for Borden's Recipe Book
**BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK CO.**
"Leaders of Quality"
Est. 1857 New York



The "BEST" LIGHT

Makes and burns its own gas. No grease, odor nor dirt. Brighter than acetylene. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Write for catalog.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

300 CANDLE POWER

YOU will be intensely interested in our proposition if you read **MAGAZINES**. Our large 44-page Catalog tells you all about it. Ask us for it. **IT'S FREE.**
J. M. HANSON, Magazine Agency, Lexington, Ky.

Bronze Memorial Tablets

Designs and Estimates Furnished

Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street, New York
Write for our illustrated booklet. Free.

Village View Apples for XMAS

For sweetheart, friend or one's own family, nothing could be more appropriate than a beautiful box of our delicious Virginia apples, grown in the beautiful foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains where the soil and climate give them a flavor and deliciousness never forgotten.

They are picked from the trees and packed and sealed in neat cushioned boxes. Each apple is thrice inspected and we guarantee them to be perfect and satisfactory in every way. All the shipments are made direct from our orchards—no cold storage to impair the flavor and keeping qualities.

Village View Winesap Apples

"Grown where nature has blest the soil"

Per Box of 100, size "A" \$4.00
" " "B" \$3.00

We Prepay Express

to all points in U. S. East of Mississippi River. Orders should be placed now. Simply send us check or money order, with full shipping instructions. Apples will be shipped on date you specify. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference Peoples National Bank, Lynchburg, Va.

VILLAGE VIEW ORCHARDS

Box 10, Lovington, Va.

T. M. HORSLEY, - - - Owner

Moral Spoilt.—TEACHER—"You see, had the lamb been obedient and stayed in the fold it would not have been eaten by the wolf, would it?"

BOY—"No, ma'am; it would have been eaten by us."—*Sketch.*

The Costly Age.—MRS. HIBROW—"Don't you find the Stone Age interesting?"

MRS. LOBROW—"Yes, indeed! Willie's just that age now; but it's awfully hard on the windows!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Stale News.—HUSBAND (with bad cold, reading out war news to his wife)—"I see the Bulgarians have taken—a—archer—t—tishah."

WIFE—"Oh, no, dear; I think that must be a mistake—they took that place last week."—*Punch.*

Antiquated Remedy.—"I remember you cured me of the same trouble a dozen years ago. Why don't you use the same treatment now?"

"A dozen years ago?" echoed the doctor. "My dear sir, the medical profession has made wonderful strides since then, and I couldn't think of such a thing."—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 6.—Lieut.-Gen. Count Tarauchi is appointed Premier of Japan. Eighty-two fishermen lose their lives in a storm on the coast of Portugal.

December 8.—Mayor Nathan, of Rome, is re-elected, the clericals refusing to vote.

December 9.—Austria borrows \$50,000,000.

December 10.—Report is brought to Mobile by a ship's crew that sixty lives were recently lost in a hurricane at Montego, Jamaica.

December 12.—Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, dies at Munich.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 6.—An official report says the Democratic National Committee spent \$1,159,446 during the recent Presidential campaign. The Progressive National Committee spent \$665,500.

The Interstate Commerce Commission orders an investigation of alleged mileage-book discriminations by southern railroads east of the Mississippi River.

The Interstate Commerce Commission holds that rates on canal coal from Kentucky to destinations on eighty-two central western railways were excessive and discriminatory to the extent that they exceed by more than forty cents a ton the canal coal rates from the Kanawha district.

President Taft orders navy-yard mechanics placed on the civil service list.

December 7.—Secretary of War Stimson, in his official report to Congress, advocates the repeal of the law exempting American coastwise ships from Panama Canal tolls.

December 8.—The Federation of Jewish Organizations makes a special appeal to Secretary of State Knox to secure equal racial rights in the Balkan settlement.

December 9.—Secretary of State Knox receives the formal protest of Great Britain against the exemption of American coastwise vessels from tolls at the Panama Canal.

The House votes down a resolution looking to the purchase of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

GENERAL

December 6.—Theodore D. Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, is elected State Chairman of the Progressive party in New York State to succeed W. H. Hotchkiss, resigned.

December 9.—Colonel Roosevelt, at a conference of Progressive party leaders at Chicago, advises against any offer to ally the organization with the Republican party.



DELICIOUS APPETIZING SATISFYING

BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

A Tempting Relish

Keeps when opened

Produced from selected, ripe tomatoes, cooked lightly to retain the natural flavor, delicately seasoned with pure spices, and put up in sterilized bottles in kitchens noted for their cleanliness.

Contains only those ingredients
Recognized and Endorsed by
the United States Government.

When you order Soups, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Meats, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, insist on our label. It insures a product as delicious and satisfying as Blue Label Ketchup.

Our booklet "Original Menus"—an aid to every housewife—gives many valuable suggestions for preparing dinners, and dainty luncheons. Your address and the name of your grocer on a postal (mentioning this magazine) will bring it.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
Rochester, N. Y.



Santa Fe de-Luxe

"America's finest train"
Chicago and Los Angeles—Winter Season
Extra Fast—Extra Safe—Extra Comfort



For travelers to and from California who wish ideal service.

The dining-cars are under management of Fred Harvey.
En route you can visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

On request will send our booklets giving full details of a delightful journey through the Southwest Land of Enchantment to winterless California, where you can motor and play golf under sunny skies.
W.J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr. AT&SF Ry. System
1064 Railway Exchange, Chicago.



California Limited

Exclusively for first-class travel—The year 'round

WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

(Continued from page 1186)

Another section especially favored for winter travel is the west and southwest of England, the counties of Devonshire and Cornwall being both noted for their excellent climate. These districts are served by the Great Western Railway, and express trains, with dining- and sleeping-car accommodations, are frequently run from London and other important centers. Owing to its delightful sea air, the Cornish Riviera is becoming more and more popular every year.

TROPICAL AMERICA

Whether it is that interest in the Panama Canal has increased to such an extent as to make a tourist land of all the adjacent tropical countries and islands, or that experience has shown that this region is an ideally delightful one for the winter traveler, there certainly has never been such activity among the steamship and other tourist agencies looking to a transformation of tropical America into a popular playground as there is this season. All the companies regularly engaged in this southern service have increased their tourist facilities, while in a number of cases their efforts have been supplemented by special cruises planned by some of the great trans-Atlantic lines. "Personally conducted" tours to Caribbean ports have been increased in number, and cruises taking in Bermuda, the West Indies, Panama, and the coast line of Central and South America furnish interesting itineraries for those who would see and enjoy the tropics without too much inconvenience to themselves. On this subject a representative of the Hamburg-American Line made this statement:

"Within the last four years, the volume of tourist travel to southern waters has shown a remarkable increase. To accommodate this pleasure traffic, a great fleet of steamers has been taken from the regular trans-Atlantic service to make special cruises. A special type of cruising steamer has been designed for this service. The S.S. *Victoria Luise*, for instance, carries but one class of passengers, and the entire cabin space is placed at their disposal. The special feature of a cruising steamer is the swimming-pool, where the tourist may enjoy sea-bathing while at sea. A large proportion of modern pleasure travel is carried on special cruising steamers. A few years ago the tourist visiting foreign countries was obliged to arrange such journeys in advance, with all the inconvenience in making connections and checking baggage. To-day the tourist makes the entire cruise by the same steamer. He unpacks his baggage and selects a steamer-chair, and his cares are at an end.

"The West Indies are attracting an enormous volume of tourist travel. The completion of the Panama Canal serves to draw tourists from all parts of the world. This is the last winter in which tourists will be able to see the Canal before the water fills up the vast excavation. The cruises to the Caribbean, happily called the 'American Mediterranean,' may be made within the limits of a short vacation. So great is the demand for accommodations that a series of ten cruises were announced by the Hamburg-American Line to the West Indies and Panama this season. These cruises vary in length from sixteen to twenty-eight days. For the convenience of travelers in the Middle West, two of

EVERSTICK



The Rubbers of a Gentleman

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these special cruises of fifteen and sixteen days' duration will be made by the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* to Panama Canal, sailing from New Orleans. In addition to these special cruises, the Hamburg-American Line maintains weekly services to the Panama Canal by the Atlas steamers."

The dates for the two cruises by this company starting from New Orleans are January 23 and February 10. The ports of call are Kingston, Colon, Santiago, and Havana. The dates for the eight cruises starting from New York are: January 4, 15, 23; February 8, 25; March 11, 29; April 10. The ports of call are: Havana and Santiago, Cuba; San Juan, Porto Rico; Colon, Panama; Kingston, Jamaica; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; La Guayra, Venezuela; Port of Spain and La Brea Point, Trinidad; Barbadoes; Port de France and St. Pierre, Martinique; St. Thomas, D. W. L.; Nassau, Bahamas, and Bermuda. This month two special cruises are made to Bermuda from New York by the S. S. *Hamburg*. The dates for sailing are December 21 and 28, returning to New York December 27 and January 3, allowing a stop of two days in Bermuda.

Three similar cruises are planned for the S.S. *Grosser Kurfurst* by the North German Lloyd Company. The first two of these will have twenty-eight days for their duration, and will sail from New York January 16 and February 20. Their itinerary is: Havana, Santiago, Kingston, Colon, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Port of Spain, Bridgetown, Port de France, St. Pierre, St. Thomas, San Juan, Bermuda. The third cruise leaves New York March 27, stops at Havana, Colon, and Kingston, returning to New York April 12.

Four cruises by the new steamers *Laurentic* and *Megantic* of the White Star Line will be made, starting from New York, on January 8 and 22, February 8 and 22. The countries visited will be: Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Bahamas, Bermuda. The duration of the two January cruises will be twenty-eight days, visiting Bermuda instead of the Bahamas. The February cruises will take twenty-nine days, stopping at the Bahamas instead of Bermudas. Two twenty-one-day cruises are offered also by the Red Cross Line. These sail from New York on the steamer *Stephano* on January 11 and February 4, stopping at Bermuda, Jamaica, Panama, and Cuba.

By other steamship companies a variety of regular tours to southern waters is offered throughout the winter. Thus, by the Royal Mail Steam Packet steamer *Arcadian* regular weekly cruises are made to Bermuda during the season commencing January 4. This company has a fortnightly service to Cuba, and has nine tours to that island during the season varying from eleven to twenty-five days. To Jamaica there are eleven tours, of from twelve to twenty-five days each; to Panama, six tours, of from eighteen to thirty-two days; and nine tours to the West Indies and South American ports, occupying from twenty-six to thirty-eight days and over.

A regular weekly service throughout the year between New York, Porto Rico, Curaçao, and Venezuela is given by the Red D Line of steamers. Sailings are made every Wednesday from New York, the round trip occupying a little over three weeks. Another line, The New York and

West Indies Panama Canal

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And effective Jan. 6th, the

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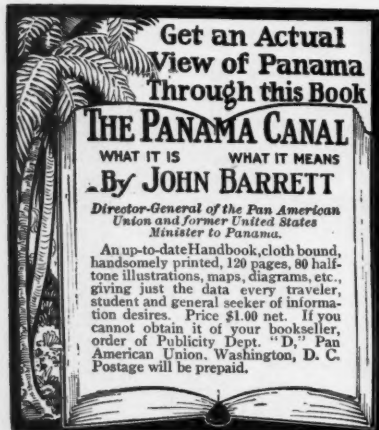
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Porto Rico Steamship Company, makes a weekly trip to Porto Rico and return in sixteen days. This line has an auxiliary service between Porto Rico and New Orleans and Galveston. A special attraction for tourists to Porto Rico this season will be the Third Insular Fair, to be held at San Juan, from February 22 to March 2.

Another line doing a large regular passenger business with Caribbean, Central and South American ports is the United Fruit Company. Jamaica, Panama, Colombia, and Central America are the countries reached by the twenty or more steamers comprising the company's great white fleet, each ship designed especially for tropical service. Eight of these steamers are in service from New York and five from New Orleans, the sailings being semi-weekly from both cities. Other steamers of the fleet sail every Friday from Boston to Costa Rica; every Thursday from Philadelphia to Jamaica, and every Wednesday from Baltimore to Jamaica. Special winter cruises of seventeen days to Panama and Central America are offered.

A weekly service between New York and Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, with stops at intermediate ports in the West Indies, is given by the steamers of the Royal Dutch West India Mail. Another regular service is given by the Quebec Steamship Company between New York and Bermuda, with weekly Wednesday sailings on the *Bermudian* from New York.

From Key West, Florida, by what is said to be the short and direct route, the S.S. *Evangeline*, of the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company, will make fortnightly sailings for Colon, thence to Jamaica, returning to Florida via Havana. The same company, operating in conjunction with the Florida East Coast Railway (through-train service New York to Key West), has a steamer service between Miami and Nassau in the Bahamas. This line operates sailings daily except Sunday between Key West and Havana, connecting with trains at Key West. The latter islands are also reached by the Ward Line steamers weekly. One of the regular semi-weekly itineraries followed by this line takes the tourist to Cuba. Other branches of the Ward Line give a regular semi-weekly service between New York, Yucatan, and Mexico, while a branch of the associated Clyde Line plies regularly between New York and San Domingo. At Vera Cruz or at Tampico, the Mexican ports of this company, the tourist on the Ward Line steamer has a short railway trip to Mexico, the capital city, and finds himself within easy reach of the principal places of interest in the republic over the excellent lines of the National Railways of Mexico.

The central location of Cuba can be seen from the fact that almost all the numerous cruises above mentioned are planned to touch Cuba at one or more points. The growing popularity of the "Via Cuba Route" to Colon and the Panama Canal strikingly exemplifies this fact. Many tourists "rail" by the United Railroads of Havana through the interior of that highly interesting island, going from Havana to Santiago by rail. To many thousands Cuba is an objective point. This has become especially the case since it is now so easy of access by that marvel of engineering, the Florida East Coast Railway, and the connecting service of the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company. By this water service it takes

only about eight and a half hours to connect the "Oversea Railroad" with the system of the United Railroads of Havana.

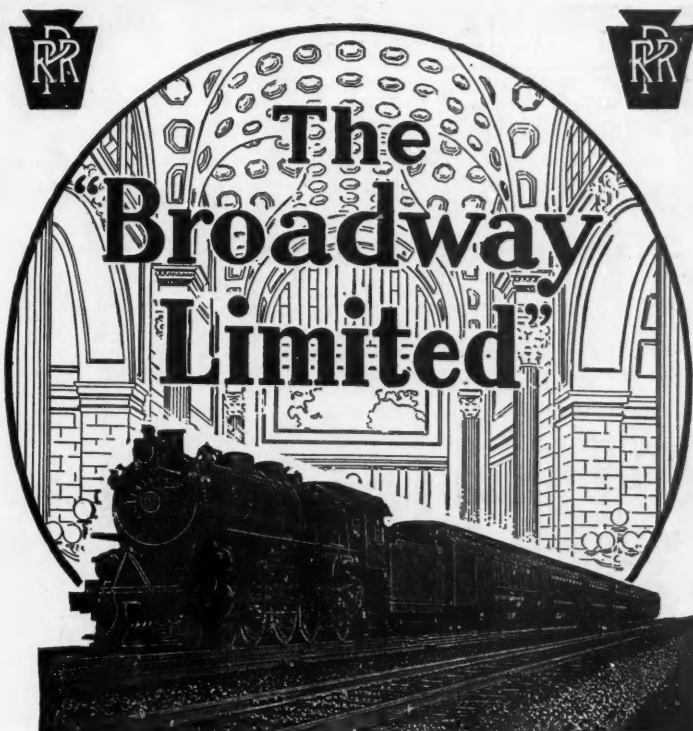
AMERICAN MOUNTAIN AND INLAND RESORTS

The South and Southwest, the California Rockies, the mountains of northern New York—these regions, with other more isolated places in the heart of the continent, are recognized as offering many attractions to the winter tourist. To speak first of winter trips near New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has arranged for a series of three-day tours to Washington. These popular and convenient trips afford an excellent chance to people from all the States, North and Northwest of Washington. The tours are made on special trains of the company, and are under the personal escort of a tourist agent. The dates selected are: December 26, January 16, February 6 and 20, March 20, April 3 and 17, and May 1 and 15. The tours include two days in Washington. In Washington, besides seeing the famous public buildings, there are trips on sight-seeing automobiles and excursions to Mount Vernon, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In addition there will be seven personally conducted trips to Washington, allowing a longer stay, leaving on January 31, February 14, March 14 and 28, April 11 and 25, and May 9. Besides these there will be three tours to Florida, allowing a two-weeks' stay in the winter resorts of that State, starting on February 6 and 20, and March 6. On January 30 there will be an eight-day tour to the New Orleans Mardi Gras, giving three days in New Orleans, a day each at Asheville and Chattanooga, and half a day at Birmingham, Ala. On February 7 there will be a tour to Pinehurst, N. C., allowing a stay of three days at the Hotel Carolina.

A large number of hotels and boarding-houses in the Adirondack region are open during winter. Saranac Lake, known as the "Metropolis of the Woods," is reached by both the Delaware & Hudson and the New York Central lines. Access is had to the more secluded sections of the Adirondacks. It is at Saranac that the biennial midwinter carnival will be held, with its various winter games and spectacles.

A popular route to the South is the Atlantic Coast Line. Along the line of the Southern Railway, running from New York to Jacksonville, are numerous favorite points for the winter tourist, such as Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; Aiken, Columbia, Charleston, and Summerville, S. C. The western branch of the road takes the

(Continued on page 1205)



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WINTER TRAVEL

AT this season it is customary for us to print a series of articles suggesting winter travel. Those about to travel will be interested in reading the text pages 1185, 1186, also in the advertisements of leading resorts and transportation companies on pages 1200 to 1206. We are not equipped to conduct a Travel Bureau, but will be pleased

in connection with the services of this issue to answer the inquiries of our readers who cannot find represented herein information as to the route of travel or the resort in which they may be interested.

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WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

(Continued from page 1203)

tourist to the mountains of North Carolina, where there are numerous winter resorts. Another railroad running through the heart of a delightful winter resort section of the south, is the Seaboard Air Line, extending from Richmond and Norfolk, Va., to Palmetto, Fla., with branch lines running to Rutherfordton, N. C., and Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala. Three favorite resorts on this line are Pinehurst, N. C., Southern Pines, N. C., and Camden, S. C. Another famous inland winter resort of the south is Hot Springs, Ark., reached by the Rock Island Lines and by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry.

An interesting prolongation of a tour to the South in winter is the trip from New Orleans through the Southwestern States and the Mexican borderland to San Francisco. This is the famous Washington-Sunset Route, from Washington to San Francisco, over the lines of the Southern Railway, Louisville, and Nashville, and Southern Pacific.

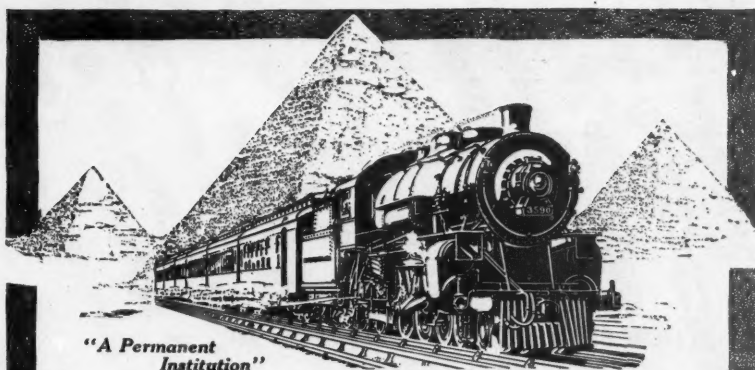
A peculiarly desirable all-rail line to California, for all the year round, but especially during winter, is the one *via* the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé systems, known as the "Grand Canyon Line." Its superb train, the Santa Fé de Luxe, is about the acme of elegant railroad trains. By far the greater part of this route is through a country of mild and equable climate. It includes the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Another interesting way of reaching San Francisco is by the Burlington Route and its connections. Starting from Chicago and entering Iowa at Burlington, thence the course of the tourist takes him through Omaha, Lincoln, Denver; thence by the scenic Denver & Rio Grande to Colorado Springs, Glenwood, Salt Lake City, where he may take either the Southern Pacific or the Western Pacific—through the Grand Canyon of the Feather River—to Sacramento and thence to San Francisco. "Personally conducted" excursions along this route which is known as the great scenic route across the continent, are run several times a week from Chicago, Omaha, and intermediate points, and every week from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and intermediate points.

A favorite daily train from Chicago to California is the *de luxe* "Golden State Limited," leaving every evening over the Rock Island Lines, to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, and San Francisco, by way of Kansas City and El Paso. To travelers who have passed the winter in southern California, an attractive plan for returning to the East is to journey *via* the famous Shasta Route to Portland, Oregon. One may arrange, *via* Spokane, to stop at Glacier National Park in the Rockies of northwestern Montana. If the tourist chooses to return by a route taking him nearer the Yellowstone National Park,

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there is the famous line of the Northern Pacific running through Butte, Big Horn, Bismarck, Jamestown to Duluth, Lake Superior, or southeast to Minneapolis and Chicago. Another way of reaching the Pacific coast from Chicago is on the all-steel trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway to Seattle, Everett and Tacoma. It is worth noting that a favorite inland winter resort, a night's ride from Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is Excelsior Springs, Mo., thirty miles northeast of Kansas City.

The Chicago and Northwestern system which, with its many ramifications, comprises over 10,000 miles, offers, through its western connections, three or four different routes from Chicago and northwestern points to the Pacific Coast. This system, in conjunction with its big western auxiliary, the Union Pacific, originated the excellent idea of an "All Daylight" trip to the coast by "parking" the train each night in a salubrious place, the journey being resumed the next day. Patrons thus have a chance to see all the scenery and to avoid more or less sleepless travel at night.

AMERICAN WINTER SEASIDE RESORTS

South of New York, and beginning at Atlantic City, continuing thence along the coast of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and on the Pacific coast to San Francisco, the tourist has an abundance of seaside resorts from which to choose for a winter vacation. To reach these resorts there are various steamship companies, maintaining an excellent service throughout the season, besides the railroads of the two coasts. There is the Old Dominion Line making weekly sailings between New York and Old Point Comfort, Va. Two of the AGWI lines (Mallory and Clyde) make semiweekly trips, touching at various ports along the coast between New York and Galveston. Every Wednesday and Saturday of this month and January the steamers of the Southern Pacific have sailings from New York to New Orleans. Several steamers a week are run from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Jacksonville by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. During this season, and until the latter part of April, this line announces that it has made arrangements for a special sailing once a week from Boston and Providence to Savannah and Jacksonville, via steamer to Norfolk. Then there is the large fleet of vessels of the Ocean Steamship Co. (Savannah Line), with sailings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from New York for Savannah and Tuesdays and Saturdays from Boston to Savannah. These are perhaps the largest of the coastwise steamers.

The California coast is a favorite with the winter tourist. Along its miles of seaboard are many famous resorts—Los Angeles, Coronado Beach, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Paso Robles Hot Springs, Del Monte, Santa Barbara, etc.—in all of which every variety of accommodation may be found by the vacationist. To reach these places, besides such railroad connections as those offered by the Southern Pacific and other transcontinental lines, there is service by several coast lines of steamers, one of the largest of which is the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

SOUTH AMERICA AND AROUND THE WORLD

With their new twin-screw S.S. *Vestria*, said to be the most luxurious steamship in the South American passenger service from any port in the world, the Lamport & Holt Line has arranged a number of tours to South America this winter by which the circuit of that continent is made (crossing by Transandine Railway from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso) and returning to this country by the Isthmus of Panama, with stops in the West Indies. This line has sailings from New York twice a month, occupying on an average twenty-four days, includes Barbadoes, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. A stay of seventeen days is made at the latter port before starting on the return trip to New York. The *Vestria*, leaving New York December 28, reaches Buenos Aires January 21, making New York on March 2. On the homeward trip Trinidad is added to the ports of call. Two tours of South America, planned by tourist agencies, and occupying approximately 100 days each, sail from New York respectively on January 22 and February 1. The first of these is under the direction of Thomas Cook & Son, the second under the management of Frank C. Clark. The Raymond & Whitecomb Company also have various South American tours, details of which are furnished on application. On the Pacific coast the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has a regular service between San Francisco and ports on the west coast of Mexico, Central America, Panama, and South America.

For trans-Pacific travel several lines offer a regular service. The Pacific Mail, from San Francisco, has for its ports of call—Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, making the round trip in a little over two months, with sailings from one to three times a month. The Oriental Steamship Company (Toyo Kisen Kaisha), with headquarters at Tokyo, has San Francisco for its American port, and touches at Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, India, Australasia, etc. Another line is the Oceanic Steamship Company, with sailings every two weeks, making Sydney, Australia, in nineteen days, via Honolulu and Samoa. From Vancouver there are monthly sailings of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamships, calling at Victoria, B. C., Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

A round-the-world cruise on the 17,000-ton Hamburg-American S.S. *Cleveland* starts from San Francisco February 6, and lasts about 110 days. On this cruise fourteen days are spent in Japan, seventeen days in India, three days in Egypt, the cruise ending at Southampton, May 19, or Hamburg, May 20. Independent tours around the world are planned by the Cunard Line in connection with the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company. There are also seven similar tours projected by the North German Lloyd Company. This line announces that it is building a 35,000-ton steamer, of the type of the S.S. *George Washington*, to cost about \$10,000,000, to be ready for service in August, 1914. The company has under construction, also, five new steamers for the China, Japan, and Australian service, and five for the South American trade.

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